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THE WORLD TENSION AND THE POSSIBILITY FOR A STABLE PEACE

by Finn MOE

President of the Foreign-political Board in the Norwegian Parliament

THE MOST striking fact in the world today is the industrial and technological revolution taking place before our eyes. A jet plane today is crossing the Atlantic almost in shorter time than it took our ancestors to cross the Straits of Dover. The solution of the riddle of the atom has opened up nearly unlimited possibilities for economic growth. The old world is crumbling under the impacts of these events.

Mankind today is living in an acute tension between the fear of a nuclear disaster that can mean the end of our civilization, and the hope of a fuller and happier life. Mankind has today — thanks to the industrial and technological revolution the possibility of the first time in history of creating a world where poverty and starvation can be abolished, but on the other hand it has also the capacity to turn our planet into a radioactive dustheap.

The avowed intention of the great political leaders is to work for peace.

Eisenhower has declared that there is no alternative to peace, and the Russian leaders have challenged the West to forego the armaments race and enter into an economic competition.

The fact, however, is that there is today a terrifying gap between our intentions and our actions to establish peace. This has been succinctly said by the former Canadian foreign minister Lester Pearson, who declared that we prepare for war like oversized giants and for peace like pygmies.

What are the main causes for the tension of the world today, and how can this tension be eliminated or diminished?

The propaganda battle during heights of the cold war has been detrimental to the cause of peace in many respects. First of all because it created a tendency in public opinion in the two great blocks to see the other side as always 100% wrong and their own side as always 100% right. If we can learn something from history I think

it must be that one country, one party, never is always 100% right, and an enemy never always 100% wrong. Reality is never completely black or completely white. One condition for a peace policy must therefore be that both East and West make a realistic appraisal of the main forces at work in the world today, whether they are of political, economic or ideological nature, and furthermore that they do not blind themselves to the fact that the world is not standing still, but developing and changing for every day that passes, that changes are taking place in the world today, not only in the so-called Eastern or Western blocks, but may be first of all in the uncommitted underdeveloped countries.

The new economic and technological revolution in reducing distances and making the world more interdependent than never before forces upon us the necessity for broader and broader co-operation. The trend towards international and regional co-operation is one of the salient characteristics

of contemporary history. This also means that the old idea of absolute national sovereignty must give way to a more elastic system of interdependence between the nations. There are outstanding differences in the pattern of economic and political co-operation in the East and in the West, but the very effort towards co-operation responds to a general trend of the historic forces today.

Another result of the economic, industrial and technological development is the emergence of two super powers which have decisive influence, USA and the Soviet Union, and within the next generation a new super power, China, will rival the influence of the two others.

It is well known that there are fundamental differences between the two societies, the Soviet-russian and American, dominating the world today. I will only stress a few of them, because they have an important bearing on the analysis I am going to undertake, all of them deriving from fundamentally different historic experiences which have shaped these two nations. The driving ideological force behind the American society is the notion of private enterprise. The economic foundations of the society is built upon a free economy where the consumers' industries are given a high priority. The phenomenal growth of the American economy has taken place under a democratic regime unhampered by military threats from abroad.

The American fear of aggression stems from a more recent date, namely Pearl Harbour 1941, and this is today an important element in the American foreign policy.

The Soviet-russian approach to the solution of the problem of economic progress is diametrically different from the American. The main characteristic of the Russian system is the centralized planing and the forced saving canalized through the state in order to form an industrial basis of heavy industry. When this basis is firmly established, the consumers' industries are supposed to be given higher priority. The lack of a strong liberal and democratic tradition and the revolution which was a result of a society not being able to adapt itself to modern conditions have given the Russian society a different form compared to the American. The driving force behind Russian foreign policy in modern history has been a desire to catch up

with Western civilization and technology, partly in order to prevent Russia from succumbing to invasion and aggression from abroad. I think it should be sufficient to refer to the policy of Peter the Great and Stalin, and the invasion of Russian during the First World War, the intervention after that war and the Nazi occupation during the last World War. The urging for security and the fear of invasion is the fundamental trait of any Russian government whatever its colour might be.

Both the American and Russian political and economical system have shown strong stability and flexibility, but economic, structural and technological changes and developments take place as well in USA as in the Soviet Union. The economic growth and the rising of the standard of living will give the Soviet Union a stronger feeling of security and will consequently facilitate negotiations between the two super powers, making it possible for them to settle their differences with peaceful means. The development taking place in the American Society makes it impossible to consider the United States as the fortress of what communism calls „monopoly capitalism“, and a realistic appraisal of this fact on the part of the Soviet Union should prove that the United States of America are not aggressive but concerned about its own and the Western worlds security.

The next factor in the parallelogram of forces in the world today is the underdeveloped world. At the same time as the influence of Europe is decreasing, a new force is emerging: the former colonial world, first of all the countries in Asia, but also in Latin America and Africa. This group of countries represents about one half of mankind. What we see today is that this poverty-stricken part of the globe which did not take part in the world order of the 19th century, refuse to play a passive role. Neither the West nor the East have the power to impose their will upon these countries, which are striving to emancipate themselves from the political and economic dependence of yesterday.

The poverty of these countries is well known. If we take that the average income in USA is about \$ 2000, in Europe \$ 700, then India has an average income of about \$ 50. Thanks to the modern hygiene the population increase in these countries is extre-

mely rapid. One of the problems of the underdeveloped world is how to reconcile the development of the productive forces with this tremendous demographic pressure. What is, however, more important is that the economic growth in the industrialized countries is increasing, and that the production per head in the underdeveloped world is falling. Therefore the gap between the wealthier countries and the poor countries is continuously growing bigger and bigger. This is the most important long term problem facing the world. It is impossible to maintain peace and stability in a world where one half of mankind is getting poorer and poorer, and the rest at the same time is getting wealthier and wealthier. In the long run this fact will without doubt overshadow all other conflicts, also the present East/West problems. In the underdeveloped countries there is a strong desire for industrialisation. The Soviet-russian experience has shown that it is possible with tremendous cost to rise a backward nation to a highly industrialized society. The strong influence and attraction Soviet Russia is exerting in these countries derives from the fact that the Russian five years plans are looked upon as the most efficient means of industrializing underdeveloped countries. The industrialisation and economic growth in the Western countries took place under circumstances that have no bearing on the situation in the underdeveloped world today. On the other hand, the liberal and democratic political tradition in the West is providing a strong inspiration for the political leaders in the underdeveloped countries. The solution of the problems of the underdeveloped world will therefore probably be different from the political and economic pattern adopted in the West or in the East. It is up to both the East and the West to adjust their policy in such a way that the underdeveloped countries can undertake the industrialisation under such satisfactory circumstances that they do not have to take recourse to the most brutal political and economic means.

This is the most formidable challenge to our generation, and the future of mankind might well depend upon whether we will take up this challenge or not. It will be a historic tragedy of catastrophic dimensions if we fail to see the signal importance of the

rising and the struggle for emancipations of the underdeveloped world.

The last factor to be mentioned in this sketchy survey of the determining forces is the new role of war as a political means. Wars have occurred throughout history, and it has usually brought the victor economic benefits. Today war as a successful continuation of politics is probably no more possible. The revolution in military technology has wrought havoc in the old strategic and tactical conceptions. The first thing one has to bear in mind is that there is no defense against nuclear weapons. The probability that the development of defensive weapons will keep up with the development of offensive weapons is very small. It is not necessary to dwell on the enormous destructive power of modern weapons, but one of the important functions of responsible politicians should be to make this clear to mankind. An all out nuclear war will mean the end of our civilisation, whether we think of the Eastern or the Western part of it.

This situation is the more horrifying as there also has been a revolution in the technique of delivering the nuclear weapons. It is sufficient to mention means as the Sputniks, the intercontinental rocket and rockets from submerged submarines. Every part of the Globe is now in the danger zone. This might mean that the old idea of forward strategy and the necessity for forward military bases in the next future will look more or less like an anachronism, to realistic thinking. When New York can be destroyed from Moscow and Moscow from New York, the necessity for forward bases has been diminished, if not to say eliminated. Many writers and politicians are trying to escape this terrible dilemma by propagating the idea of limited wars, which really means that the war will be limited for the super powers, but not for the countries directly attacked. I think it is wishful thinking to believe that it is possible to work out an agreement between the two super powers as to the limitations of military operations territorially or as far as certain kinds of weapons are concerned. This is an infinitely more difficult job than to work out an agreement on disarmament.

There is the possibility that the new military situation for the first time now will make it easier for the two blocks to find a common platform for

the solution of their security problems, because the Russian fear of the American bases will diminish as the American need for military bases will decrease. Another factor will strongly strengthen this trend towards peaceful negotiations. It is a clear trend today that territorial conquest by military means no longer is possible and the possibility of domination other nations by military means is becoming more and more difficult. The holocaust of a nuclear war has a tremendous impact on the opinion in all countries. There is a strong tendency in the underdeveloped countries to seek the solution to their security problems in neutrality, to avoid being involved in a war between the super powers, and therefore to stay outside military blocks or alliances. The armaments race places tremendous burdens on all nations, and even the super powers will in the long run not be able to support them without serious economic difficulties. Both these developments strengthen the trend towards negotiations and towards neutrality. In the long run it is likely that the military blocks gradually under the impact of the new forces, will be replaced by a broader form for regional co-operation.

To resume this short survey, the world today is going through a tremendous technological and economic revolution, and a political revolution first of all characterized by the rising of the underdeveloped world. The great tension springs from our inability to adjust our political and economic doctrines to this new situation. The development of military technology forces upon us the necessity of rethinking our basic military ideas and our approach towards disarmament. The most formidable challenge facing us might not be the East/West conflict, but the gradual pauperisation of one half of mankind in the underdeveloped world.

As well East as West must try to work out a more realistic appraisal of developments taking place in the other block. No longer is there any foundation for considering the communist world as an unchangeable block. Neither East nor West do today consider each other a power bent on world conquest by military means. Both the Eastern and Western powers must get a broader prospective in their policy. The West must never forget that the Western democracy, as we know

it, might be the best form of government for the Western societies, but that other nations with a different historic, political and economic development must find other solutions. The Western democracy is based on an industrial revolutions, high standard of living and mass education. A centralized government on a different basis, even a dictatorship, might be a better solution for other countries. To put it bluntly, in some backward countries the choice is not between democracy and dictatorship, but between a dictatorship trying to defend old privileges and preventing structural changes by military means. Furthermore that a centralized planned economy might be necessary to the big agricultural underdeveloped countries. On the other hand the communist block must open up their eyes to the fact that the so-called capitalistic society in the West has changed fundamentally during the last half century, and that the West no more than the East is waiting for the right moment to launch an armed attack. The communist block must also realize that the Western societies have proved very stable and that the majority of the Western people is in favour of the idea of political democracy and is opposed to violent political and economic changes.

The most important short term problem will be how to find a new approach to the disarmament question that is acceptable to both East and West. A new approach is necessary. It is of no use that both East and West repeat the old formulas, that have proved unacceptable to the other part. This new approach must be based on a realistic appraisal of the fundamental factors involved. Both East and West fear the other and naturally consider their own security as the most important problem. Therefore no plan can be accepted that unilaterally reduces the security of one of the blocks while maintaining the strength of the other. NATO is today considered one of the pillars of Western security, and a demand to dissolve NATO can therefore today not be accepted by the West. The huge Soviet-russian army and the secrecy that surrounds the Soviet-russian military forces is considered by the Soviet Union as one of the basic pillars in its security system. A general control and a reduction in armaments is therefore not acceptable to the Soviet

Union, as long as it is surrounded by American military bases. The next condition must be that there should be no disarmament without control and no control without disarmament. The Russian approach towards the disarmament problem seems to be that first a reduction in armaments shall take place. This will create confidence, and then control will be the next step.

The terror balance that now is accepted, and the revolution in military thinking open up a possibility for both parties to reconsider their positions. We have already mentioned the diminishing value of military bases and of military alliances. Both USA and Soviet should have a common interest in closing the Atomic Club. If more nations should be able to produce atomic weapons, an agreement on disarmament or limitations of armament would become infinitely more difficult and the danger of atomic wars will grow. Another fact which shows that the situation today is different from the situation a few years ago, is the question of control. Hundred per cent control will probably never be possible. With the big stocks of nuclear weapons both in East and West the possibility of detecting all these stocks through international control is very small. The problem discussed a few years ago about aerial inspections in certain regions to prevent surprise attacks will be of less value today, when intercontinental rockets can be fired from almost any place.

To solve all the problems of disarmament at the same time has proved a failure. One must therefore split up the problems trying to solve the easiest, and thereby opening up the road to a broader confidence and a solution of the more difficult problems. The possibility of reaching an agreement of the end of the atomic tests gives reason to some optimism, because it shows that the great powers are more flexible in the attitude than was believed a few years ago. Under the pressure of public opinion accompanied by rethinking of military doctrines both East and West seem willing to start the road towards disarmament by ending the atom tests. It is impossible, however, to put forward these remarks without mentioning the problem of China. It is most obvious that no realistic agreement of disarmament no political settlement will carry much weight as

long as China is not recognized and accepted into the family of nations.

Another fertile ground for agreement between East and West is the possibility of regional limitations of armaments and gradual disengagement. There are two reasons for this. The negotiations of the last years have shown the difficulty to reach an agreement on control and disarmament in the vast territories of the two super powers. On the other hand both US and Russia have an interest in preventing conflicts in the border regions. Regional agreements will leave the forces of Soviets and US intact. But on the other hand regional agreements on limitations of armaments under control will prove a valuable pilot project for a broader disarmament agreement. The tendency towards such regional agreements is strengthened by the desire in many underdeveloped countries for a military neutrality in the East/West conflict. Recent events in the Middle East might speed up this development. This new promising aspect in the disarmament question must be seen in relation to the rethinking of military strategy where foreign bases are considered to be of less and less value. This then should mean that it is possible to start new discussions on plans for regional disengagement in Europe and elsewhere.

A military disengagement in Europe should facilitate the solution of the German problem. The two most urgent problems for a realistic peace policy

today is the agreement on the stop of nuclear tests and negotiations on regional limitations of armament. In which form these negotiations will take place, does not matter much. The most practical solution will be that they take place within the framework of the United Nations. There can be no objection to an UN committee based on parity membership between East and West, and if necessary with participation of neutral countries.

At to the most important long term problem, our relations to the underdeveloped countries, we must admit that the economic aid given to these countries so far has been a failure, and that the gap between the rich and the poor countries widens. Even if we should be able to reach an agreement for peace between East and West, the stability and peace in the world will be precarious if we are not able to rise the standard of living in the underdeveloped world. This necessitates a common effort of both East and West. The place where these questions can be discussed, is the United Nations.

The problems faced in replacing the precarious terror balance by a more stable peace are extremely difficult. Some people are therefore prone to be victims of pessimism. But the road to pessimism ends in cynicism. Therefore no effort should be spared to solve these problems. The future of the whole mankind is at stake.

N o t e

A rare Case in Diplomatic History

It had been noted in Beograd's diplomatic circles that, with the intermediation of France, ratification instruments had been exchanged the other day between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany relating to the Convention on Social Insurance, which had been concluded between the two countries at the time of severance of their diplomatic relations.

Under this Convention, certain humane relations were regulated enabling tens of thousands of persons to benefit by their rights deriving from the social insurance scheme. Also, the same Convention guarantees the payment of a due balance to the Yugoslav Social Insurance by the German Social Insurance.

It is very rare in diplomatic history that ratifications should be effected after breaking off diplomatic relations, and it is even rarer that ratification should be carried out of an international treaty which had been concluded prior to such a break. However, the case in point indicates that those were not empty words when the statesmen of both sides which are parties to this treaty said that legal, consular and other mutual relations were not being interrupted between the two states by the severance of their diplomatic relations. This case only proves and confirms that economic, cultural, social, humane, transport, sport and similar relations are keenly pursued between these two countries.

The Geneva Conference on discontinuation of nuclear Explosions

by dr M. ŠAHOVIĆ

WE are on the very eve of the opening of the Geneva Conference at which the representatives of the Soviet Union, U.S.A. and Great Britain should start concrete discussions regarding discontinuation of nuclear explosions and the terms of its realization. The world public is all expectation. Those bearing the essential responsibility for peace should definitively proceed to consideration of a question whose solution has been sought for years by all those having the future and progress of mankind at heart.

Barely two months have passed since the termination of the Conference of Experts which had irrefutably established that particular possibilities exist for controlling nuclear explosions. The report of experts published had been received with optimism, although the question of the attitude of atomic powers toward the recommendations comprised in it had still remained open. In the meantime nuclear explosions have been resumed on the part of the Soviet Union and a series of experiments have been carried out by U. S. A. in the preliminary conversations there had been moved the today already classical question of the relations between a discontinuation of experiments and their control, as well as some other questions, for example, the question of the level of the representatives of the powers which should participate in the future Geneva Conference. Although, in view of the positive elements revealed by the developments of events in the atomic field during this year, calmer preparations, too, might have been expected, we believe that one should not overestimate the significance of the negative factors which, in their turn, very convincingly indicate that the obstacles to be overcome before an agreement could be concluded have not been minimized. On the other hand, we consider that one should not overestimate the

importance of the negative factors, especially in view of the pressure that might be exerted upon the participants in these talks by the intensive and persevering action conducted at the Thirteenth Session of the General Assembly toward achieving a base for compromise so that agreement may be reached at the very outset regarding the fundamental question of discontinuation of nuclear explosions, in which more detailed terms and agreements on control would be worked out later on.

Of course, this time, too, as has often been the case in the past, the great powers might turn a deaf ear on the appeals of the world organization and the world public. But one must stress today that the objective framework into which the question of discontinuation of nuclear explosions had been set can ever-less justify their negative attitude. Here it is no longer merely a question of what had clearly been stated before the international public to the effect that it is feasible to control nuclear explosions — as a result of which organization of control can afford an objective base for their discontinuation and the conclusion of an agreement on the subject — but also that the powers involved had adopted definite political attitudes in favour of such a solution. Both the discontinuation of the Soviet nuclear explosions which had been realized before and the solemn declarations of the Governments of U.S.A. and Great Britain in this regard indicate their readiness to realize an agreement which would command an exceptional significance in the conditions today. It would no doubt represent a turning-point in the efforts to date to find a solution on the disarmament question which for over a decade now has formed one of the chief points on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly. In such a partial agreement even the atomic powers them-

selves would find an impulse for realization of a positive policy, which would have a constructive effect not only on the solution of the disarmament question, but on stabilization of international peace and security at large. So, on the basis of this consideration, too, it is difficult to assume that any of the powers participating in this Conference would make light of responsibility and slam the door which had been made ajar so labouriously for the solution of one of the fundamental questions of today.

Simultaneously it can be underlined that the discussion being conducted at this moment within the framework of the UN General Assembly does not bear merely on a possible solution that might provide a compromise base for agreement between the atomic powers on the question of discontinuation of nuclear explosions, but on the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and redevelop their action in the field of disarmament. It is a familiar fact, namely, that disagreement between the great powers regarding the composition of the Disarmament Commission had completely paralyzed this organ which should work in the name of the General Assembly. The world organization had acted for years as a mediator between the great powers in an effort to draw together the attitudes of the principal protagonists in the policy of the armaments race and the cold war, and it should not be permitted to overlook it in the solutions they might reach in the course of mutual conversations, even if these were to have a limited aim, such as discontinuation of nuclear explosions, and not only on account of the importance of the question involved and on account of the concern of the whole international community for its constructive solution but also on account of the role and place the United Nations should have in the world of today, a place so distinctly established in the Charter whose 13th Anniversary we have been celebrating these days. Hence the quite natural efforts which are being made at this year's session of the General Assembly to give an appropriate place to the United Nations in the agreement on discontinuation of nuclear experiments. In seeking fresh paths for the solution both of this question and other questions from the sphere of disarmament, which can be contemplated today when only the negative

balance of past work is talked about, not a single constructive idea should be overlooked which tends toward preparation of a wide base for settlement of the existing differences. Consequently, since the subject of the future Geneva Conference indicates that the efforts of a series of United Nations members, who have sought tenaciously during recent years that the question of discontinuation of nuclear explosions be divorced from the rest, have not been unsuccessful, one may see in its holding an impulse for conducting similar further actions which could be initiated also in connection with other questions from the general complex of disarmament.

However, even though, considering the past development of work in this field, the very calling of the Geneva

Conference can be regarded as a particular success, a definitive appraisal of its significance will only be possible of making once its results become known. Only then will it be seen whether the atomic powers had been prepared to utilize to the limit the positive factors which had made it possible to call this Conference or whether they had accepted it, too, like a series of their other international actions, for tactical reasons, using them as a means for satisfying particular momentary and limited political ends.

It has long since become customary in connection with significant social developments to raise the question of responsibility of those who had been their principal participants. In the historical times in which we are living

there are many reasons for raising this question. There is not the slightest doubt but that, thanks to its significance for the further development of the struggle for disarmament and the ban of nuclear weapons, this question shall also have to be raised in connection with the Second Geneva Conference on nuclear explosions which is expected to take a decisive step which would act not only in the direction of elimination of the apprehension which is constantly growing throughout the world with each new nuclear explosion, but which would also bring a definitive agreement on the ban of nuclear weapons whose introduction should be represented by the so long-awaited agreement on discontinuation of nuclear explosions.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS

THE PROCESS OF EMANCIPATION OF OPPRESSED NATIONS

by B. MILANOVIĆ

THE idea about the right of peoples to self-determination and the creation of their own states not only has won victory in spite of everything, but is being realized more and more, day by day. During recent years one colony after another had been gaining full independence, doing so in the great variety of ways whereby emancipation of states is achieved. Until recently, the last on the list of independent states had been French Guinea, which had been granted *de jure* recognition by a large number of states right after its proclamation, such states including also Yugoslavia. Two days after the plebiscite there, the President of Guinea communicated that a new republic has been proclaimed which France had recognized in advance by undertaking to honour the outcome of the vote. Answering this communication, the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia announced that Yugoslavia was recognizing the new state without qualifications. A few days later reference to Guinea no longer commanded such a topical interest. France had officially declared that she will recognize also the independence of Cameroun, a territory under her trusteeship, as of January 1st 1960. On the other hand it is expected in Africa that Italy's trusteeship over Somaliland will also come to an end then, which trusteeship the United Nations Organization had entrusted to Italy for a period of ten years and which, by the mere fact of having been established for a specified period of time, has to be discontinued when the Trusteeship Agreement expires. Somaliland has already reached such a degree of development that today there could be no question of placing Somaliland under trusteeship again for some new term.

Likewise, belonging to the same series of events is the announcement of the London government that it will recognize

the independence of Nigeria in the course of 1960, which no doubt will be consummated the same as, during the last two years, Great Britain had fulfilled her promise to grant full independence to Ghana, in Africa, and the Malayan Federation, in Asia.

All this provides eloquent evidence that the gradual emancipation of peoples is making headway and that the number of colonies is falling off.

Only, not all events in our world community are as co-ordinated and rosy as might seem when we are listing several new states which used to be colonies or trusteeship territories until yesterday, and which today are sovereign and independent and by that token equal too. Suzerain States are not always ready to release from their rule certain territories in which national awakening is almost complete or in no way falls short of that existing in other countries where it had led to independence.

The Algerian case reveals even less recognition of a people's right to self-determination. The prolonged and persevering struggle of the Algerian people has led to that the French Government could not turn a completely deaf ear on the demand of the Algerian insurgents' government to negotiate with it. But the conditions set by the French Government essentially represent a negation of the Algerian Government. The Algerian insurgents are conscious of the magnitude of their struggle, and the fact that many states have recognized their Government gives them not only the right but the duty to defend the dignity of the nation and state. It is comprehensible that they cannot accept the condition of a previous capitulation and of leaving their troops to the mercy of the former master against whom they rose in arms, indicating at

every moment that what was involved was neither national hatred, nor negation of the French nation, nor even a negation of its interests in Algeria. We have to understand the attitude of the chief of the Algerian Government that the Algerians are not rejecting the idea of negotiations with France when they are resolutely saying that they cannot accept the conditions of the French Government for unconditional capitulation. There are two things that must not be confused: a desire, nay, need for agreement, and a demand to acknowledge negation of one's own self.

Matters have been evolving, peoples are on the march. Today they have the right to national awakening and a national consciousness. The right to national consciousness outweighs the legitimate right of the suzerain of a territory to defend his own order and sit in judgment regarding the divergence of interests between himself and an oppressed nation.

The new conceptions in international law today are universal and by that very fact one must expect that we cannot go on looking to the past and keep equating it with the present and the future. The process of creation of new nations is a natural process of today. It is a process which probably will not be halted by any wishful thinking of individuals but will go developing in accordance with the inevitability of the world's historical development.

Peoples who are exploiting colonies keep underlining all the time that those colonies had been at a lower level when they took over. They are complaining perpetually about their bitter fate that the colonial peoples are ungrateful to them who were at a far lower level at the time of assuming rule over them than they are today when they are becoming emancipated.

We believe that that is true, yet it is pertinent to stress that the process of development lies in that with the promotion of the means of production in general, and among the underdeveloped peoples in particular, the level is elevated of the environment into which the colonial master has brought a general capital and reorganized the economy so as to be able to extract a profit from it. France has done the same thing during her mastery over Algeria, proceeding in accordance with the

standards of colonial rule, though, at the same time. What she did was done to augment her profits. The revolutionary and national consciousness of the Algerian people was elevated, too, in that process. Once elevated to that new degree, it cannot turn back. The political aspirations of the Algerians are clear and, not only according to the rules of the United Nations Charter, but the degree of social consciousness today, they must not and cannot be stifled.

In the struggle for national awakening the individual peoples lose periodically but after a period of a forced truce the struggle is resumed with renewed vigour. One does not litigate with nations but makes compacts with them. This is indicated also by the fact that the process of creation of national states is unified as a phenomenon, even if the list of independent states is not complete, and that it represents a new type of disputes on the international level. And just as the ideal is to have international disputes settled by peaceful means between states, we equally believe that it is just as much the ideal to have disputes peacefully settled between yesterday's suzerain and an awakened people which is seeking its emancipation. We welcome any step toward the awakening of a people truly desiring it, even more, we welcome the acts of a yesterday's suzerain revealing a desire for a colony's emancipation and its conversion into a new independent state — before the beginning of an open armed struggle for winning national independence, or coincidentally with the beginning of such a struggle, or when it ceased, at the first truce. Such a thing is not a gift but simply a recognition of the right of another to self-determination, by withdrawing from conflict.

In that respect, we are glad that France, too, has incorporated herself, with Guinea and Cameroun, into the list of peaceful withdrawals from the colonial empire, the same as it is saddening to see that Cyprus today is not being granted that which was granted to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma yesterday. Everything notwithstanding though, we are convinced that, after graver or lighter peripeteia, every people will obtain a possibility of factual self-determination and that the blood of oppressed peoples will not be spilled aimlessly to recognize to them that which was theirs all the time.

THE ALGERIAN WAR AND THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

by dr Milan BARTOŠ

THE other day there were press dispatches recording a humane gesture of the Algerian Government. It had made use of the right of a resistance movement controller by an organized, if unrecognized, government to benefit by the Geneva Convention from 1949 relating to improvement of the lot of war victims. It had offered to the International Red Cross that an exchange of prisoners of war be carried out on the border of the liberated territory of Algeria. The French Government is not under obligation to effect this exchange of fit war prisoners. One is bound to underline this, even though that Government had the right to accept the exchange suggested and had the international obligation to recognize to the Algerian fighters — who had been captured as members of resistance, whether in Algeria or elsewhere, who wage war guided by the laws and standards of a land warfare in accordance with the Hague Conventions, who publicly carry arms and who are directed by their superiors and for whom the Algerian Government, even though unrecognized, is politically res-

ponsible — to recognize to them the status of prisoners of war, not political offenders. With the organizing of its Government, even if an unrecognized one, Algeria had obtained a new quality at international law in respect of its fighters. It had risen to the degree of a resistance movement. As is known, according to the Geneva Convention relating to war prisoners, as well as according to the Geneva Conventions relating to the sick and wounded in wartime, the members of a resistance movement whose political leadership constituted itself as a government enjoy all the rights pertaining to prisoners of war if they fell into the hands of the enemy, in this case France.

France has not pronounced herself whether she proposes to treat the Algerian fighters, much less commandos, as members of a resistance movement and recognize to them the guarantees deriving from the whole complex of the Geneva Conventions. France, evidently, recognizes to these fighters, the minimum guarantees from Article 3 of the Geneva Convention, for French legisla-

tion is distinguished by a high degree of respect for the person in criminal procedure, and we believe that rebels, too, are treated according to the guaranties provided by the Criminal Code of French Military Law. But that will not do any more. France has always been the one to lead the way in the protection of human rights guided by the traditions of the French Revolution. She is the one who has always pointed out that it is not enough merely to proclaim rules about protection but that it is equally necessary to enforce international control and ensure international mediation toward a superior respect for the Conventions in event of a war conflict. We are hoping that French conscience will have been aroused once more by the noble gesture of the leaders of the Algerian insurgents to carry out an exchange of war prisoners, with the participation and under the control of such a high ranking body as that of the International Red Cross.

The gesture of the Algerian insurgents to guarantee full release of French prisoners has produced a great impression among all champions of humanization of war. However, it is not enough just to underline such a gesture; it is equally pertinent to assess it, too, citing the duty of both sides in this conflict not to forget the high traditions of the peoples that have striven for humanization of war, as well as the duty of those selfsame bodies which until yesterday had been preaching with such authority and raising the demand for introduction of international control of the Geneva Conventions (among them having been, first of all, the highly esteemed French

Medical Academy) to adopt today in very deed the kind of attitude they had been preaching.

Only till the other day French public institutions had been asking the French Government to help them in calling an international conference which would consider the neutrality of humane actions under the Geneva Conventions and the safeguarding of full humaneness. We know that the French public is capable of being impartial and of seeking the safeguarding of justice, of scorning individual interests and placing humaneness above everything else. The losses inflicted upon France by Algerian insurgents are certain to be large. We can understand that those losses are giving rise to a large psychological resistance too. But in her past France had defended the principle of humaneness, and demonstrated such contempt for personal vengeance over vanquished and disarmed enemy solidiers, with so much honour that even today she is capable of rising to the occasion and responding to the humane call of the Algerian Premier for a mutual application of the principles of the Geneva Conventions either by accepting agreement between the warring parties or by a unilateral declaration that she is willing to have those principles applied in this case as well, irrespective of the fact that war is being waged, unwarrantedly in the French opinion, by those of her citizens who, as it is attempted to present the matter among the French public, do not understand where their true interests lie. We know that humaneness is a virtue of the French people, and we are hoping that that virtue will manifest itself on this occasion as well.

Present-Day Problems of Morocco

EL MEHDI BEN BARKA

President of the Advisory Council of Morocco

The problems of countries in Africa and Asia on their way to independence have become in the world of today of such theoretical and practical importance that any study of the particular case of one of these countries has great significance for all of us. To those who are interested, such a study makes possible exploration and comparison; the conclusions of the scientists and explorers help those who have the responsibility of leading these countries on the way of progress to see the problems more clearly.

These countries have reached a very strong *national consciousness*, this having been achieved especially in the period of their active struggle against imperialistic domination: they have gained or are on the way to gain their independence. But after political liberation they become conscious of the fact that the way to real freedom, which is above all economic and social, is long and difficult. They realize that the problems have accumulated; that time has made them even more difficult, and that partial reforms are sometimes not sufficient to set them on the road to sure and progressive development.

The view, therefore, of the present situation of Morocco, of her unsolved questions and of the way her leaders have tried to solve them in the three years since the end of the regime of the French Protectorate may have a certain interest.

Having gained her independence Morocco found herself with a *double heritage*.

First, that which her recent history left her *three centuries of isolation*. Morocco, which in the Middle Ages was a bright centre of civilisation and one of the sources of the *European Renaissance*, introducing to Western Europe Graeco-Roman and Indian science, improved and enriched, was compelled from the sixteenth century to live as if in a fortified castle, besieged by Spanish, Portuguese and Turkish greed. This struggle had one favourable aspect: it forged Moroccan national consciousness which enabled the people to preserve their independence and to overcome the greatest imperialistic force of that epoch — Portugal. But the price paid to maintain Moroccan independence was very high. It manifested itself in economic, social and cultural stagnation, with the result that at the beginning of the twentieth century there was still at the gates of Europe one country with a mediaeval system.

This situation continued into the first half of this century, since the French Protectorate, in spite of its pretensions to modernize Morocco, on the contrary did everything to prevent her progress, to such an extent that in the field of education young Moroccans were forced to organize strikes to win the right even to an education equal to that obtainable in a French lycée. The characteristics of a backward society, which include a low level of production, a low standard of living, the predominance of agriculture in economy, antiquated handicrafts, an embryo industry, an almost

complete lack of technical culture, are still the characteristics of present-day Morocco.

Her other heritage is the *colonial system*. This includes, first of all, political problems such as the presence of foreign troops, disregard of frontiers, which causes trouble with France and Spain who, at the beginning of this century, divided Morocco according to their imperialistic interests and, lastly, the existence of large monopolies which restrict the actions of the government, which is trying to deal with the difficult situation left by the Protectorate, within the framework of bilateral negotiations.

This latter heritage has, however, a *positive aspect* too if regarded from the point of view of historical objectivity, and this aspect results from the type of domination which was applied in Morocco.

French policy in that country was a policy of colonialism. It introduced not only capital and technical staff, but also minor employees, and even labourers. The result of this was that two societies grew up, quite different in structure, standard and way of life. This contact was pregnant with consequences unforeseen by the imperialists. The French made of autochthonous Morocco, a spacious museum, in their desire for peace and tranquillity under their Protectorate administration. But in addition to their people they brought the ideas and institutions which they had known in Metropolitan France, and lost no time in forcing them on their new place of residence. It was arranged that trade union rights should be given only to the French. But the development of French industrial firms immediately after the war, which was demanded by France's situation, speeded up the formation of the working class, whose number grew ever greater and which from day to day became ever more conscious of its strength and its rights. In this way the Moroccan workers penetrated and dominated the trade unions. Thus, we inherited from the French colonial system a social consciousness which was one of the elements in the strengthening of our national consciousness, this developing more highly than in other countries which have been subjected to different forms of colonisation.

Settlement by colonisation also leads to the setting up in the colonized territory of an economic and social infrastructure which is not in the least in accord with the one already existing in the territory, which serves only as a market and the sources of raw materials. In this sense, then, it can be said that this type of colonisation is economically more profitable than semi-colonisation. This explains the fact that our country today possesses in many fields basic equipment which would not be found in an economically under-developed country. A rough comparison between Morocco in 1956 and Egypt in 1924 shows clearly what is meant. The presence of the French in Morocco meant 19,900 km. of very good roads, several ports, tonnage amounting to 12 million tons — through the port of Casablanca alone nearly five thousand ships pass yearly. Morocco produces yearly one thousand million kwh of electrical energy, and has a total of nearly 200 thousand different motor vehicles, etc.

All fields, including the spiritual, were pressed into the service, though the latter was only of negative value, in spite of the French and Spanish colonisation. The period of isolation brought Moroccan Islam to a state of nearly complete sclerosis, but this reactionary mediæval pseudo-Islam was made use of by the colonial administration, which constructed from it an ideological screen to propagate ideas of fatalism and resignation, so that the Moroccans would look on colonisation as the will of God. The young Moroccans broke away from this kind of Islam and, in accordance with the revival taking place in the whole Moslem world, a new and enthusiastic Islam was born, which finally discredited that conservative and unpatriotic Islam.

The heritage of colonisation has thus two aspects. With all the mortal dangers which it presented to a society

which could not defend itself, colonisation also left us as a heritage both nationally conscious masses tempered in the political and economic struggle under the Protectorate as well as in armed resistance, and an infrastructure worthy of an industrially developed country. But on the whole, colonisation did not solve the main problem — heritage of the past. This sometimes makes it even more difficult to deal with habits of administration or disproportion in economy, which need complex revision.

These are our problems. How have we tried to solve them?

In the political field, under King Mohamed V, we attempted to form a democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy. We consider that the value of the framework of various institutions depends on the value of their content. We want our country to be built on the basis of communities, each numbering about ten thousand inhabitants. For us the communal system is of capital importance, because the community is our main social unit. This system will be completed by the election of the National Assembly, which will have the right of making decisions, with clearly settled and separate rights for the King, the Assembly and the Government.

On the economic field, in connection with the structural reform of the Moroccan village, we are beginning with a programme of modernization of agriculture, which should become the basis of a wider movement towards collectivisation. With „Operation Ploughing“ which last year took in 160,000 hectares, this year 300,000, and in four years will embrace one million hectares, we aim above all at giving the peasants a feeling of unity, while at the same time increasing individual productivity. The State provides a lead for one village, which is to form a of commission with the duty of destroying and rebuilding the demarcation lines between the fields after the tractors have passed. All this is inspired by the hope that during the four-year period the peasant will see the necessity of collectivisation and will accept willingly the setting-up of work-communities.

This system will solve two problems: that of mechanising agriculture and that of preserving the level of employment; for while waiting to realise a true policy of wide industrialisation, we cannot permit the occurrence of dangerous pressure on the employment market. But even in the difficult conditions and very narrow limits of our action, we are trying to give an impulse to industrialisation. In the present-day conditions of the development of our economy we cannot take advantage of all investment possibilities. So we seek foreign capital, but we take care that its participation does not turn into foreign interference in the political field. Our care for both sides is clearly shown in our law regarding naphtha, which provides that the State receives half of all profits in this field, and in the agreement on the exploitation of naphtha which we reached with the Italian company E.N.I., in which it was arranged that during the time of exploitation the participation of the Moroccan State and the Italian company would be based on a fifty-fifty principle.

These actions are all possible at the present moment; but we have also to foresee certain structural reforms which precede all long term economic policies. The system of credit, and especially the privilege of issuing notes, which is controlled by French banks through the State Bank of Morocco, must be brought under State control, if we want to possess the means to make a stable economic policy. Services given over to French monopolies, essential for the life of the nation, such as power, railways, ports and so on, must have their status in accordance with the national interests. These necessary reforms are still in the projection stage, for we come up against a bottle-neck which makes illusory even the slightest hope for freedom; this is the lack of technical staff. This lack of technique dictates our foreign policy, as it decides the frame of our two-year plan (1958—1959) for equipment. The plan for this period must enable us also

to build up in a short time the necessary technical cadres. The foreign policy which results from this is based on the principle that we cannot avoid the state of dependence in which we are at present unless we carry out a policy of detachment and independence, which will bring us the greatest amount of friendship among the countries of the whole world.

We are resolutely trying to keep free from all systems of treaties and blocs; we insist on the evacuation of foreign troops, French, Spanish and American. When we need any help or support from anyone, we shall not limit ourselves to one category of countries in our diplomatic, cultural and economic relations.

That is why we are also eager to make the closest connections with countries who cannot be reproached for even

the slightest imperialistic tendencies; which have aims similar to ours; and whose experiences and achievements constitute a very important school for us. Such a country is Yugoslavia.

In conclusion, we must try to view, as clearly as possible, the heritage left to us by the past, not waiting to pronounce judgment on historical responsibilities, which in many cases have no practical interest, but to direct all our policy (internal as well as external) towards finding means of solving the problems which have resulted from this historical heritage, not allowing the temptation of quick success — which have no future in it — to turn us from our path. We are counting on our friends to help us to tackle these great tasks and gain the benefits of this policy of ours, which we wish to make clear.

Fortnight in the World

A POSITIVE HINT

by Voja DJUKIĆ

WHEN Premier Charles de Gaulle invited the representatives of Algeria to come to Paris for negotiations it was believed that something new was looming in the handling of that difficult problem. A few days later, when the Algerian Government gave a negative answer to Gen. de Gaulle's invitation, there was a rapid recession of optimism.

None the less something really new had occurred during those few days, something highly significant; regardless of the outcome of the first round, a step had been taken which might prove decisive for the further development of French-Algerian relations; for, indeed, this is the first time since the fighting in Algeria began that the chief of Government in Paris has directly addressed himself to the representatives of those who are fighting, which actually means that Paris now is looking differently upon those people, that it recognizes their right to represent Algeria, that it regards them as rightful negotiators. To be able to appraise the import of this fact it suffices to recall that no French premier before Gen. de Gaulle had ever dared even mention anything similar.

Despite the fact that this, the first try to establish contact between the two governments has ended in temporary failure, it appears to us that there

is no room for pessimism, the same as it seems to us that it would be far-fetched to expect a more appreciable success to be achieved at the first attempt. Four years of a merciless war have created too deep a gulf between the two countries as to expect that it could be cleared so easily and at once.

If one analyses Premier de Gaulle's offer to the Algerian insurgents objectively and integrally, if each word and thought underlying those words is appraised without emotion and exaggeration — then it is normal that the answer of the representatives of the Algerian Government has been negative. For, in de Gaulle's declaration there is something unuttered to the end and something that has been said too loud, the same as his whole conception of the Algerian problem and the future relations between France and Algeria is incompletely uttered and still vague. In the same sentence in which, he invited the representatives „of those who are fighting“ to come to Paris to negotiate and which sentence, a few minutes after it was pronounced, had echoed throughout the world as the big news of the day, he immediately added — „with a white flag“. In that sentence lies the quintessence of the whole declaration and simultaneously the quintessence of the turning-point which is taking shape in

the souls of those today finding themselves at the helm in France.

All the same, one thing is clear: Premier de Gaulle realizes that his spectacular return to the political scene of France and the world cannot be successful without settlement of the Algerian problem; de Gaulle realizes that that settlement cannot be reached without negotiations, and de Gaulle is already talking about negotiations. In his conception, though, that idea has matured only in that he himself had become cognizant that without negotiations there is no way out of the great tragedy fettering all his actions; but the cognition does not cover also the distinct form of a road that should be taken at long last.

It would be mistaken to overrate de Gaulle's strength and underrate his enemies, for his true enemies perhaps are not to be found so much in the camp of those who have openly been coming out against him as in the perfidy of those who today, as before, too, in the days after the Second World War, have taken refuge in the shadow of his figure and who today, too, are ready to turn their back on him as soon as an opportunity offers itself, the same as they did once before.

Then, again, de Gaulle has not entered Paris as a victor in political affairs but on the wings of gloominess of practically the whole nation, which gave him its confidence not on the basis of some programme or ideas of his but on the basis of its own disappointments and long years of bitter experiences. As a result, the invitation to negotiate, — without ever minimizing the great significance of that move — should be regarded also as a trial balloon intended both for friends and enemies at once. Only men who have

lived in France for some time and who have followed from that country, right from its heart, the development of the great drama a whole nation was experiencing for years can appreciate the magnitude of the barrier a man who dared to utter the word negotiations had to smash. That barrier, first of all, was of a psychological character; for years, day after day, hour after hour, a huge propaganda machine had strained with all its forces to convince the French that a war was being waged in Algeria which is to decide the destiny of France. That barrier was also represented by those who had fabricated it: business men who equate their personal interests with the interests of the whole nation and who, previously, for the realization of their sel-

fish ends, always had a stronghold in the benches of the Bourbon Palace.

There is also another consideration which is impelling the French Premier to seek a way out of the Algerian impasse: it is his conception about France's role on the scene of international happenings and relations. De Gaulle could not be de Gaullee if he reconciled himself with the place today occupied by France in the circle of great powers, if he accepted the role of an „extra“ in the treatment of great world events. The quest that France have an equal place among the great powers represents not a reflection of the aspiration of a glorious vain general, but the reflection of a realistic outlook upon the world today and upon the possibilities of game in that world.

Only, in order that France be able to join that game on an equal footing with the rest, precedently she has to tidy up things in her own home, and to be able to devote herself to this task — she has to settle the Algerian problem first.

Consequently it is not unfounded to hope that Premier de Gaulle will go further, that he will soon free himself from certain complexes which now fetter him and that ultimately he will start solving the problem realistically. And that he will start doing so seeking not momentary propaganda effects, but determined to complete what has been started. The first steps have already been taken from both sides. It is to be hoped that others and surer, more distinct, will follow presently.

YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

Yugoslav — French economic Relations

by Toma PETRIC

THE SHARE of France in Yugoslav foreign commerce is relatively small by comparison with the other industrially developed countries. Even on so limited a scale, however, France is a significant economic partner of Yugoslavia and vice versa.

The comparatively inadequate share of the two countries in each other's foreign trade and their comparatively undeveloped economic relations were frequently attributed to the fact that the two economies are not complementary. France has a developed agriculture and industry, so that consequently there is very little in the structure of Yugoslav exports that would correspond to the French import requirements. As Yugoslav imports are functionally conditioned by exports, it is understandable that our purchases in France were likewise limited.

The view that the two economies are wholly devoid of complementary characteristics was not without effect on the attitude and views of the respective governments with regard to the possibilities of developing mutual trade. Such a concept exerted a particularly detrimental influence whenever it was necessary to regulate mutual trade by negotiations. The scant interest of the businessmen of both countries could not assure the necessary support to the administration as regards the implementation of the necessary measures for the promotion of trade, so that these matters were often left to the assessment of the above mentioned circles; consequently it was not possible under the circumstances to assure the normal development of commerce at a higher level.

Such views, moreover, were not without effect on the administration of imports and exports as France was considered a country with which trade is not of any major signi-

ficance for the national economy. This impaired even that little interest for mutual trade that existed, and which, owing to such a mode of administration, was unable to reach full scope.

It should also be borne in mind that the French economy was confronted with many problems, especially of a financial and monetary nature, which prevented that country in some cases from reacting immediately to the strong competition on the foreign markets and which often obliged her to take recourse to a fairly complicated foreign trade regime and introduce restrictions which slowed down and checked the flow of export to the French market. Even at present, owing to the balance of payments deficit and small exchange reserves there are many restrictions in the French foreign trade system which have long since been abolished by the other West European countries.

A deeper analyse of the economies of both countries, especially foreign trade and the possibilities for the development of mutual commodity exchange revealed that the views on the non-complementary character of the two economies are fairly superficial and out of date. The Yugoslav economic development has called forth far reaching changes in the structure of foreign trade, thus opening fresh possibilities for exports and imports. Changes have occurred in the French economy which indicate that this market is interesting not only from the standpoint of increasing the volume of trade, but also of broadening the economic ties also to other domains, especially to those of industrial, technical and other forms of co-operation. The latter assumption has been proved correct by the first results accomplished by the Franco-Yugoslav committee for economic co-operation and technical assistance.

In order to utilise these possibilities it became necessary to bring about the conditions which would assure greater stability and a deeper mutual confidence than was the case so far. For this purpose, the solution was approached this year primarily of those problems which to a certain extent, by the uncertainty they caused, impeded the development of good trade relations. This was accomplished by the conclusion of a Financial Agreement on August 2. After this mutual trade was regulated in the spirit of the new possibilities, by the conclusion of the new Trade Agreement on October 18th 1958.

The Financial Agreement definitely settled the problem of French pre-war claims from Yugoslavia as well as the payment of indemnity for nationalised French property in Yugoslavia. In this case also, as with several other countries, Yugoslavia settled the problems which sometimes impeded the creation of a favorable climate for the expansion of economic relations. By this agreement France received yet another assurance, just as the other Yugoslav partners, that the new Yugoslavia does not ignore or neglect the existing obligations and is willing to honour them, whatever sacrifices this might entail and irrespectively whether they stem from the pre-war period or the more remote past. Such an attitude invariably enhanced the Yugoslav prestige abroad and France was no exception. It should also be mentioned in this connection that France took part in the extension of tripartite aid to Yugoslavia from 1951 to 1955.

This instrument was drawn up on the basis of the long-standing experience acquired in trade with France and a careful analysis of the prospects for broader economic co-operation between the two countries. The Trade Agreement of 1955 which it replaces was a useful instrument that enabled a certain level of exchange to be reached and which showed at the same time which problems ought to be resolved in order to assure the normal development of commodity exchange in the future. The experiences yielded by this instrument proved useful in drafting the new Agreement. Until this year Yugoslav exports to France stagnated at a level of 3 billion dinars annually. However, during January—August 1958 they reached a volume of 3.7 billion, while imports attained the 4.7 billion dinars mark. Such a growth of trade, by comparison with the previous years provided the basis for assessing the level of trade which could be reached in the future.

During the one year period it covers, the new Agreement calls for about 7.8 billion dinars worth of exports, namely a 150 per cent increase as compared to the previous volume of deliveries. The target foreseen is far from impossible, especially from the commodity lists, with the proviso that if an export surplus is available, the exact quotas would be fixed later on. The export quotas are foreseen to cover larger number of articles in view of the fact that imports of all goods to France are subject to import licences. Quotas were fixed separately for France and separately for Algeria and the French overseas territories. Even the traditional articles on the commodity lists have been notably augmented. But there are also many new headings which should make for a far broader export structure.

Contemplated by the two basic export categories, namely the agricultural — food-stuff and industrial commodity sectors, the former accounts for about 28 per cent and the latter for 72 per cent of the total value of exports. Here are a few of the most important items covered by the list: horses for slaughter, meat, poultry, ham, tinned ham, prunes, fruit pulp, hops, salami, fish, tobacco, marble, magnesite, zinc concentrate and zinc powder, rolled and drawn copper products, sawn conifers and deciduous wood, various timber products, cellulose, hemp, refractory bricks, textiles, shoes, enamelware, farm implements, electrotechnical materials, national handicraft products, rugs and sports goods.

The greatest difficulties in trade with France were experienced with regard to the issuing of import licences. There were cases when import licences were issued with considerable

delay, or that the already small quotas were parcelled out among a great many exporters which dampened interest in exports and made the Yugoslav goods in France more expensive, while yielding no profits to the Yugoslav exporters.

During the recent trade talks it was decided to amend this state of affairs, France having assumed the obligation to manage the necessary quotas so that they may really be utilised as stipulated by the agreement.

As, under the extant regulations, Yugoslav imports are not subject to the issuing of licences or the allocation of foreign exchange, the Trade Agreement could not stipulate any quotas on this side. However, as some French export articles are still subject to certain restrictions it proved necessary to fix quotas so as to enable the purchase also of such articles. These items are few and are mostly limited to artificial fertilizer, some products of the ferrous metallurgy, caustic soda, woollen yarn and wool, flax and flax yarn, auto cord, cacao and rubber goods. The indicative list roughly enumerates the articles eligible for imports without stating any fixed quantities. France will enable the exports of the goods without any restrictions whatever.

Until the conclusion of this agreement exports of some articles from France were restricted by administrative measures. Either export licences were not granted, or payment in foreign exchange was required for articles of French origin falling within this category. Such a state of affairs caused a certain degree of uncertainty among the Yugoslav importers and in a situation characterized by a buyers market they naturally turned to alternative sources of supply. This again raised the Yugoslav credit balance within the clearing to such an extent that it represented a substantial claim for our country.

In order to avoid the recurrence of such a situation and with a view to stimulating the interest of the Yugoslav importers for French products, it was foreseen that all articles and quotas foreseen by the Trade Agreement will be handled through the clearing in conformity with the Payments Agreement concluded between the two countries in 1949. This practically means that the French administration will no longer seek payment in foreign exchange for goods originating from the franc zone. As for articles subject to quota, even when outside this currency area, payment will be effected through the clearing.

Finally, it should also be mentioned that a system of simplified import administration which may even extend as far as liberalization if possible, has been foreseen for a large number of Yugoslav export articles. The present system of transferrability, under which ten per cent of the value of Yugoslav exports may be used for payments in other countries has been retained.

In this manner all the major outstanding problems in Yugoslav—French economic relations have been settled. The new trade agreement has created the necessary conditions for raising commodity exchange between the two countries to a higher and more complex level than was the case so far. It provides a bridge between the two foreign trade systems which will no longer afford any impediments to mutual exchange. As such it is an important and significant instrument for Yugoslav foreign trade, and is most probably equally significant for the French economy as well. However, the utilisation of these possibilities depends mainly on two circumstances. First, it is necessary to create and foster keener interest for mutual trade among the Yugoslav and French importers and exporters. In this respect the professional organizations of both countries, such as the trade chambers, and especially the Mixed Franco—Yugoslav Chamber can contribute to no little extent. Second, the commercial terms in Yugoslavia and France must be competitive as compared to those offered by third markets. The analysis of these terms shows that they are favourable for both sides in most cases.

President Tito apropos United Nation Day

President Josip Broz Tito gave the following statement apropos United Nations Day:

IN CONNECTION with the celebrations of United Nations Day I would wish to stress the significant role played so far by this world organization in the efforts to preserve the peace and accomplish all-round international co-operation and progress in the world. Although the development of international relations, — owing to the disunity and existing contradictions in the world, — impeded the work of the United Nations, the experiences gained so far have shown that they are the most suitable place for the peaceful settlement of controversial issues.

This role of the United Nations was particularly obvious in situations when the periodical crises in various parts of the world, as was recently the case in the Middle and Far East, brought the preservation of world peace in question. It is a great merit of the United Nations for having enabled, at the present stage when power politics are still being pursued, the complex international problems to be resolved in a constructive manner by means of negotiations.

I would particularly wish to stress the need that the settlement of the disarmament problem, this paramount international issue which is of equal concern for all countries, big and small alike, be returned to the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

It is an encouraging sign that a certain headway was made this year with regard to the discontinuing of nuclear and thermonuclear tests thus pointing to the existence of objective conditions for the negotiation of an agreement on the permanent cessation of all such experiments. I am convinced that such an agreement which would not be conditioned by the settlement of other questions would contribute to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the gradual settlement of other aspects of the disarmament problem. This would coincide with the ever stronger demands made by world public opinion which is expecting concrete result in the field of disarmament, in order to eliminate the danger that looms over mankind owing to the present disarmament race and thus open prospects for a brighter future.

In accordance with the general principles of its foreign policy, Yugoslavia will continue extending its consistent support to the efforts of the United Nations aiming at the promotion of international political and economic co-operation which is indispensable for the consolidation of world peace and the general progress of mankind.

Statement on Yugoslav-Indonesian talks

AT THE invitation of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Juanda Kartavijaya, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Indonesia arrived in Yugoslavia on an official visit and goodwill mission from October 13th—22nd.

During his visit Prime Minister Juanda held talks with President Tito, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Edvard Kardelj and other Yugoslav leaders.

Having toured various parts of the country, including the capital of Beograd, and the capital of the People's Republics of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia Premier Juanda gained direct acquaintance with the social, economic and technological development of Yugoslavia. In the capacity of Defence Minister, Premier Juanda also visited several enterprises of the military industry where he became acquainted with the efforts made to strengthen the defensive potential of the country.

The talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and complete mutual understanding referred to various problems of cooperation between the two countries as well as international problems. They confirmed the unanimity expressed in the documents issued during the previous meetings between the statesmen of the two countries.

It was noted with pleasure that significant results have been accomplished so far in the development of relations between the two countries.

The existence of all the necessary conditions for the further development of friendly and still more fruitful co-operation was reaffirmed. The possibility and need for a still more intensive economic co-operation was particularly stressed. Such a development is possible in view of the economic structure of the two countries and the level of co-operation reached in other fields, as well as the friendly feelings between the peoples and governments of the two countries which are based on mutual interest and their devotion to the cause of peace.

Both governments consider that the preservation of colonialism, exploitation of man by fellow man, and the forcible imposing of social systems from outside are undesirable and dangerous for the preservation of world peace and prosperity. Both governments will therefore strive to accomplish their aims by peaceful means, in conformity with the United Nations Charter, thus promoting co-equal co-operation between peoples irrespective of their social structure, on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and in accordance with the principles also proclaimed at the Bandung Conference.

In discussing the international situation, particular attention was devoted to the developments in the Far and Middle East. Both sides consider the settlement of these problems on the basis of the full recognition of the rights of all peoples to independence, free national development and territorial integrity essential for the consolidation of world peace and progress.

In this connection both sides stressed that the uneven development of the individual countries in the world is one of the major causes underlying the contemporary international contradictions and that the extension of economic assistance to the less developed countries through the United Nations is one of the means enabling these contradictions to be overcome. Both governments reaffirmed their readiness to do everything possible with a view to eliminate the contradictions ensuing from unequal economic development in the world.

Answers to Deputies Questions in Federal Peoples' Assembly

At a joint session of both houses of the Federal People's Assembly held on October 28th 1958, the Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Joza Brilej answered several questions of the peoples deputies pertaining to the field of foreign policy.

Asked by deputies Franjo Gazi and Gregor Klancnik what are the measures undertaken by the Yugoslav Government in connection with the latest decisions of the Government of Carinthia, Joze Brilej stated:

„As known, the Yugoslav Government protested against the steps taken in connection with the Carinthian schools, all the more so as this took place at a time when talks were being held on a series of problems belonging to the domain of mutual relations. The Austrian Government rejected the protest. The State Secretariat will continue its efforts aiming at a settlement of this problem by the Austrian government in the interest of good mutual relations between Yugoslavia and Austria.“

Deputies Hamzi Gyevgyet and Milan Miljković, asked how the Federal Executive Council is assessing the intensification of the campaign waged of lately Albania in connection with Kosovo and Metohia.

Joze Brilej replied that such acts on the part of Albania not only mean the extreme aggravation of the slanderous campaign waged in Albania against this country, but also a direct interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and an attempt at a direct attack on the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. It is obvious that by such acts the Albanian government became one of the factors which are undermining the efforts of the peaceful forces in the world for the improvement of the international situations and creating tension in the relations between the peoples in this part of the world.

Such an action of the Albanian Government — stated Brilej — testifies to the complete lack of international responsibility and is actually contrary to the interests of the Yugoslav and Albanian peoples alike which are interested to live in friendship and constructive co-operation.

Deputy Obrad Stisovic, asked what is the current situation with regard to foreign credits, as the foreign press is giving a wide publicity to the subject of late. Answering this question Joze Brilej stated:

The informations published are untrue. As already stated by Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Mijalko Todorovic, in our efforts to fulfill the programme of foreign credits and loans, we are encountering difficulties in obtaining credits, although the normal terms are in question. Such an attitude of the press is all the more surprising as we have not met with the necessary readiness for a more rapid solution of these problems so far.

Visit of Koča Popović to Great Britain

A few days ago the Yugoslav and British Foreign Secretaries had a broad exchange of views on many current international problems and the possibilities of the further development and promotion of relations between the two countries.

Yugoslavia and Great Britain differ by their internal systems, their views of economic and political questions and their attitude towards many crucial international problems. All the existing and known differences however, do not impede the normal development of relations between the two countries nor do they prevent their governments from exchanging views — which are sometimes sharply contrasting — on all major international issues from time to time.

The constructive efforts to consolidate the existing ties and co-operation on the basis of complete mutual respect and co-existence, are an essential characteristic of Yugoslav-British relations for several years already. The current visit of Secretary of State Koča Popović to London by which the Yugoslav Foreign Secretary is in fact returning last year's visit of Selwyn Lloyd to Yugoslavia, is but a continuance of this positive practice. There can be no doubt that the two statesmen will profit by this occasion to examine a series of international problems and questions pertaining to the bilateral relations between the two countries. Only positive results may be expected from such contacts.

Book Review

A Useful Publication

— *La Yugoslavia à l'exposition universelle de Bruxelles*, published by Privredni Pregled, 1958 —

THE PRESS-PUBLISHING enterprise Privredni Pregled has issued a tastefully turned out and contents-rich publication devoted to Yugoslavia's participation in the World's Exhibition in Brussels. It covers forty richly-illustrated pa-

New Current Account

„THE REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS“ HAS GOT A NEW CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE COMMUNAL BANK, IT WILL READ IN FUTURE:

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ges of large magazine format with articles illuminating from different angles the economic development and cultural wealth of Yugoslavia as well as her foreign policy and foreign trade.

In an editorial article the member of the Federal Executive Council Hasan Brkić describes the underlying idea of the Yugoslav Pavilion at Brussels to have been „to provide a true presentation of the secular struggle for freedom and the cultural creation through history of the peoples of our country and the basic characteristics of contemporary development in the sphere of social relations, the economy, culture, arts, with the basic accent on the status and rights of man as producer and citizen“. In an article entitled „Yugoslavia in International Organizations“ Dr. Vladimir Velebit reviews the comprehensive action of Yugoslavia in international relations on principles of active co-existence. Other prominent authors include Nenad Popović, Ivo Barbačić Milun Ivanović, Miloš Stamatović, Milorad Macura and many others.

This initiative of Privredni Pregled is worthy of every praise and the reader is certain to find on the pages of this publication, printed in English and French, numerous facts about Yugoslavia, her past and her contemporary trends.

Meetings and Talks

DELEGATION OF SOVIET WAR VETERANS IN BEOGRAD

A Delegation of the Disabled Ex-Servicemen Section of the Soviet War Veterans Committee headed by Fyodor Alexei Fyodorowitch Welfare Minister of Ukraine arrived in Beograd on October 21st. The delegation of Soviet Veterans is a guest of the Federation of Yugoslav Disabled War Veterans.

Talks and Agreements

YUGOSLAV — FRENCH TRADE AGREEMENT

A new one year Yugoslav — French trade agreement was signed in Paris on October 18th. The agreement assures the necessary conditions for a tangible increase of mutual trade and eliminates many difficulties which hitherto impeded the strengthening and promotion of economic ties between France and Yugoslavia. The new agreement was signed by Petar Tomić Department Chief in the Foreign Trade Committee on behalf of the Yugoslav Government and Emmanuel d'Harcourt head of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of France.

YUGOSLAV — POLISH TRADE PROTOCOL

A Trade Protocol for 1959 between Poland and Yugoslavia was signed in Beograd on October 23rd. The Protocol was signed by Tadeuzs Kropieński Deputy Minister of Foreign for Poland and Dr Vladimir Velebit Deputy President of Foreign Trade Committee and Under-Secretary of State on behalf of Yugoslavia. The Protocol calls for an approximate 20 per cent increase

of commodity exchange by comparison with 1958, while the import and export schedules cover a number of important products for the economics of both countries.

AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

An agreement was signed in Cairo on October 27th on technical and scientific co-operation between the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. On behalf of the Government of the United Arab Republic the agreement was signed by the First Vice President Abde-el Lafit el Bogdadi and by Josip Djerdja on behalf of Yugoslavia. Co-operation will evolve through the institutions concerned to which the two governments will extend all the necessary facilities. Under the terms of this instrument, the exchange of scientific and technical documentation and scientific information, as well as the exchanges of professors, experts and technicians will constitute one of the most important form of co-operation. This instrument provides for the allocation of scholarships and scholarship facilities for practical training.

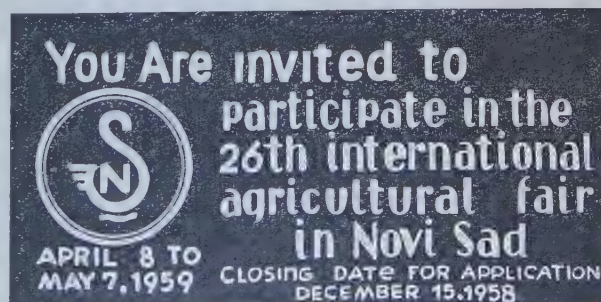
The three year Agreement on Technical and Scientific Co-operation between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic will come into effect immediately upon the exchange of the ratification instruments which will take place in Beograd.

Chronology of political events

October 20th — Rodoljub Čolaković Chairman of the Educational Council of Yugoslavia and Vice President of the Federal Executive Council granted an interview to the press during which he answered a number of questions pertaining to current educational problems. Čolaković stressed that the implementation of a school reform is the most important task of the Educational Council of Yugoslavia.

October 27th — The Second National Congress for Child Welfare opened in Beograd. President Tito sent a message to the delegates of the Congress in which he stressed that the education and training of the young generation is invested with a prime significance for the material and social transformation of the country.

October 27th — The Federal People's Assembly convened a regular session. At a joint session of both houses, the Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Mijalko Todorović submitted a report on the movement of the economy during the January — August period this year. In the report Todorović stressed that the six month ba-



lance sheet indicates the maturity of the organs of workers management and their ability to distribute the resources of economic organizations correctly. Having noted that the first major results in agriculture were accomplished in 1957 and 1958 notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions, Todorović called particular attention to the fact that yields were raised so as to exceed even the best farm year after the war (1957) on almost all the collective farms, cooperative farms and peasant land cultivated by cooperatives through various forms of collaboration. It was likewise stressed in the report that the correct utilisation of labour is one of the main tasks of Yugoslav economic policy, and that consequently the conspicuous rise of employment levels is not a negative phenomenon as it is contributing to the rapid change of the social structure of the population. What may be considered negative is that the growth of employment is not accompanied by a still more vigorous growth of labour productivity. Speaking of foreign trade Todorović stated that its present volume and the results accomplished so far indicate that it will be raised to a higher level than foreseen by the five year plan. In a survey of the standard of living of the workers and the material conditions for the development of social institutions it was stressed that the rate of increase of personal spending foreseen has not been reached this year, mainly owing to the smaller farm production, inadequate rise of labour productivity and the efforts to create the necessary stocks in order to continue the stabilization of the market. With regard to price stability was stressed that economic stability does not allow the changes to be sudden or uncontrolled, and second, which bears directly upon the standard of living of the working class, is that individual income must rise faster than the cost of living thus assuring a continuous and sustained rise of the real earnings.

October 28th — Session of the Federal Peoples Assembly continued. Six peoples deputies took part in the debate on the report on the movement of the economy. The proposal to alter the Working Statute of the Assembly was accepted at the joint session of both Houses. This proposal calls for the establishment of a new committee of the Federal Peoples Assembly — the Committee for Social Resources. At a joint session of both houses the answers were heard to three questions of deputies pertaining to Yugoslav foreign policy. At the separate sessions of the Houses the members of the Federal Executive Council answered to a series of questions raised by the deputies.

Political Diary

October 16th — Veljko Mićunović former Yugoslav Ambassador to Moscow, returned to Beograd upon the termination of his mission in the USSR.

October 16th — En route from New York to Beograd, Koča Popović, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs met in Paris with the French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville.

October 18th — President Josip Broz Tito received the distinguished Indian diplomat and writer K. M. Pannikar at Brioni.

October 20th — President Josip Broz Tito received the newly appointed Italian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia Francesco a Cavaletti who presented his credentials on that occasion.

October 20th — President Josip Broz Tito received Ashoka Mehta member of the Executive Committee of the National Peoples Socialist Party of India at Brioni. Mr

Mehta visited Yugoslavia as a guest of the Socialist Alliance of Working people.

October 22th — President Josip Broz Tito received Stane Pavlič the Yugoslav Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Indonesia, at Brioni.

October 25th — Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Koča Popović left for London on a visit to Great Britain. He will remain in Great Britain from October 28th to November 1st as a guest of the British Government. The Yugoslav Foreign Secretary is thus returning the visit of Selwyn Lloyd British Foreign Secretary to Yugoslavia last year.

Our New Contributor

MEHDI BEN BARKA: President of the Advisory Council of Morocco. Professor of mathematics and physics. From 1956 Professor of Mathematics in the Faculty of Exact Science in Rabat. One of the leaders in the preparations and struggle of the Moroccan people against the régime of the French Protectorate. From February 1951 to October 1954 he was exiled to Southern Morocco. In 1955 was a member of the delegation of Istiklal to the Franco-Moroccan conference at Aix-les-Bains (France), which aimed at the restoration of the Sultan Mohamed V who was in exile on Madagascar, and to find a solution of the Moroccan problem. From 1955 to date, administrative secretary and, later, member of the Executive Committee of the Istiklal Party.

Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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"THE REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS"

Is a Forum for the Free Exchange of Ideas by Yugoslav and Foreign Authors in the Domain of Politics and Economics.

The Review is Published Fortnightly in:

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Get acquainted with Yugoslav Industry and Foreign Trade

ZMAJ

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY
Z E M U N

POBEDA

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FACTORY
NOVI SAD

YUGOSLAVIA

THE development of industrial production in postwar Yugoslavia had gone at a fast pace both in respect of output and scope. In less than a decade a new industry consisting of hundreds of small and large factories had grown on once desert meadows. Among other large plants, our two factories were erected for production of agricultural machinery, implements and equipment.

In the first year of their operation the capacities of both factories were engaged in the production of agricultural machinery in order to meet the requirements of agriculture which was one of the priorities of the postwar reconstruction and development planning. However, thanks to available capacities, the rapid growth of agriculture and the increasing yields, the two factories by joining their efforts on a cooperative basis and working under an „Ocrim“ licence (Italy), engaged in the manufacture of flour-milling machines and equipment. It may be said already now that the production of most up-to-date machines and equipment for the modern flour-milling industry, has been definitively secured.

There is a full range of products offered to the market. Our products, either individual machines or complete plants, have found an excellent sale in both domestic and foreign markets. The high quality of machines such as washing equipment, brushers, crushing rollers, stain removers, bolting equipment, etc., and complete flour-milling plants of the „Mignon“ and „Superior“ types, as well as plants of several wagon capacity, prove that the best results in milling may be

achieved only with such modern machines and installations. Thus, for example, the automatic pneumatic milling machine of the „Mignon“ type (fig. 1) of 4.5 t/24 h capacity, is intended for smaller duty, mainly to be operated in place of water-mills. The automatic machine is equipped with an exhaustor for silo cleaning and, in addition, with a combined device for flour-mill cleaning, consisting of an exhaustor, a separator and a dressing machine which make it possible that the preparation of grain is carried out under entirely hygienic conditions before going to the mill. Besides such cleaning of grain, this automatic milling installation is geared to a pneumatic transport equipment which ensures the best hygienic conditions in preparing such an important food item for human consumption.

The remarkable yield of this plant as expressed in per cents is as follows:

flour, type 600	20 per cent
flour, type 1100	60 per cent
bran	19 per cent
waste	1 per cent

If we look at the above figures and compare them with the yield of different conventional flour-mills, we can see that



Double Roller Mill, Type LM

such a small size automatic milling plant can meet the requirements for which it was intended and perhaps may go beyond its originally meant capacity.

In addition to the above described installation, our two factories make also larger automatic milling units of the „Superior“ type, with capacities of 10, 13 and 16 t/24 h. These installations also include silo and mill cleaning equipment and pneumatic transport arrangements.

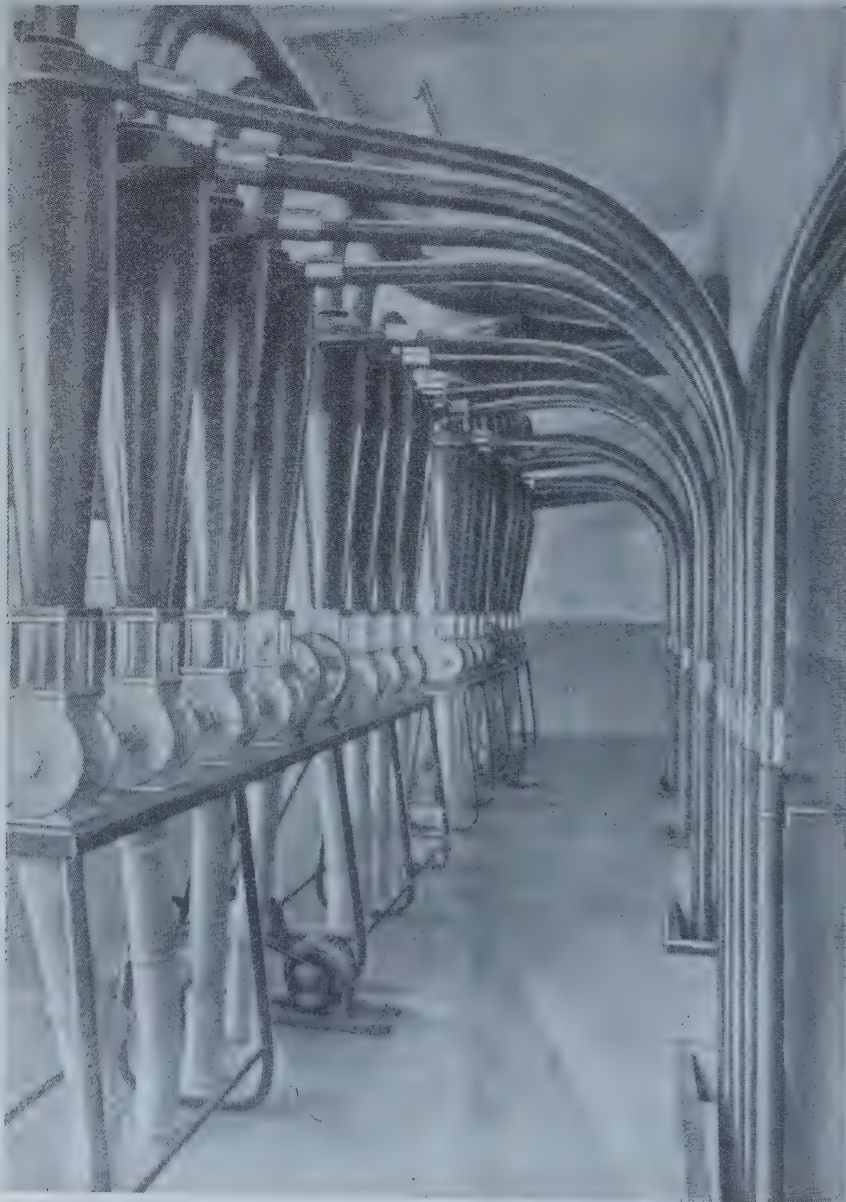
The roller-mills are manufactured in all standard sizes while being at the same time equipped with servo-control. This automatic control equipment brings great relief to the work of our personnel in the mill, as it may easily be seen whether or not the product arrives to the rollers, which is signalized by either a red or a green lamp. Moreover, this servo-control

device is a safeguard for the rolls for it prevents them from damage when running idle: if the product fails to run on the rolls, the latter are automatically thrown out of gear.

In addition to the automatic milling units of the „Mignon“ and „Superior“ types, we manufacture mills of the conventional type in all capacities.

All our mills are provided with automatic transport equipment which, on the one hand, secures absolute hygienic operating conditions in the mill, while providing for much more space, on the other.

Let it be noted that all installations for conventional mills are made of metal, for preventing fire risks. The working of machines is highly dependable and we have obtained in our conventional flour-mills a milling yield as high as 83 per cent.



UNION OF VOJVODINA LIVESTOCK BREEDING ASSOCIATION „STOČARSKI SAVEZ“ NOVI SAD

WITH regard to agricultural production and the development of the food industry Vojvodina is the most advanced Yugoslav region. Under the new economic policy particular attention is being devoted to the promotion of farm production and the food industry, especially in Vojvodina, where there are vast unutilised possibilities for raising output far above the present levels.

The Livestock Breeders Association of Vojvodina (Stočarski Savez Vojvodine) in Novi Sad has developed a lively activity on the promotion of animal husbandry, through its various services. Meanwhile the commercial service of the VOJVODINA COOP enterprise is discharging all the business operations with foreign exporters and importers.

VOJVODINA COOP IS EXPORTING: cattle, pigs, poultry, eggs, feathers, powdered eggs, albumen, fresh and frozen meat, canned meat, cheese, bacon, game and ornamental feathers, various handicraft products (rugs and carpets, wicker goods etc) as well as livestock for breeding.

IMPORTS cover the following articles: purebred livestock for breeding, pigs,

sheep, horses, poultry and eggs for breeding purposes.

Poultry and eggs are processed in the VOJVODINA COOP factories in Bečej, Vrbas and Indjija and subsequently exported. Close co-operation is being maintained with the slaughtering industry in Vojvodina and other parts of Yugoslavia, which VOJVODINA COOP is supplying with raw materials for tinned meat and bacon, while also collaborating in the field of exports.

VOJVODINA COOP of Novi Sad (Yugoslavia) is the leading Yugoslav exporter of tinned meat which is being delivered for the time being to sixteen countries including Great Britain. The main item delivered is corned beef which is mostly shipped to the Asian and African countries. VOJVODINA COOP is also the foremost importer to Yugoslavia of pigs for breeding, cattle, poultry, sheep and eggs from Holland, Switzerland, Austria, France, Sweden and other countries. Apart from regular imports of purebred stock for breeding, this enterprise is also carrying out barter and tied deals.

OUR BUSINESS CONTACTS ABROAD:

CENTROPRODUCT LTD., HADDON HOUSE, 149-151 REGENT STREET.
LONDON W. 1., TEL. REGENT 8711

INTERPROGRESS, 16 AVENUE HOCHE, PARIS 8. TEL. WAGRAM 2589.

COMBICK, THALKIRCHSTRASSE 133, MÜNCHEN, TEL. 74-986.

IMPEX OVERSEAS CORPORATION 55, WEST 42ND STREET NEW
YORK, 36 N. Y.

DETAILED INFORMATION OBTAINABLE FROM VOJVODINA COOP,
NOVI SAD (YUGOSLAVIA) TEL. 31-88; TELEX: 013-16.

LITOSTROJ

JUGOSLAVIJA

IN THE long series of efforts in the turbine field, the factory Titovi zavodi Litostroji of Ljubljana has a prominent position as the most important heir of very old traditions.

A LONG HISTORICAL TRADITION

In Slovenia, the manufacture of engines powered by water has a long historical tradition and parallels the world wide development of water turbines.

Among the first machinery works in Slovenia were the ironworks at Dvor near Žužemberk and the factories Samassa, Tönnies, Žabkar in Ljubljana. These early enterprises must not be forgotten, since their activity is indirectly connected with the origin of our machinery works — Litostroji.

As we said before, among the oldest machinery works in Slovenia are the ironworks at Dvor near Žužemberk, established by the Counts of Turjak in the years 1796—1797 in order to take advantage of abundant deposits of iron ore and rich forests in that area, as well as of the relatively rich water power of the Krka river. In 1803, a foundry was also installed for which a furnace had been built at an even earlier date; subsequently, two additional cupola-furnaces were established at that plant.

The ironworks of Dvor experienced their greatest expansion between the years 1850—1860. It must be remembered that this enterprise was conceived as a regular „machinery factory“ like many other factories of the same type elsewhere in the world, and it was thoroughly up-to-date for the period. Its mechanical works were equipped with 16 lathes of different sizes, 5 benches and stamping machines, 3 boring machines, etc., while in the foundry castings were manufactured for various purposes. Cylinders of hard castings, then considered as a skilled speciality, were first produced in rolling mills of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, especially in similar ironworks in Moravia. Two thirds of the products of these ironworks found their way to Italy (Lombardia at that time was still part of Austria),

and one third was consumed in Carniola, Styria and Croatia.

SOME DOCUMENTS

A DRAWING of a Fourneyron turbine of 1848 proves without doubt that more than a hundred years ago, turbines were designed and certainly also manufactured at Dvor, although it was until now impossible to determine the year when the first home manufactured Fourneyron turbine was installed. (Without doubt, this must have happened at about 1835, when in a spinning mill at St. Blasien in the Schwarzwald, the first important turbine of this type was set up. This date must be considered as an important mile stone in the history of turbines, and it is so recognized by technical literature on this subject throughout the world).

Our tradition in the field of turbines which is more than one hundred years old is documented, however, not only by the drawings but also by designs and drawings of the mining archives of Idrija,

which are preserved in the town museum of Idrija.

Also preserved, among others, is an original drawing dating back to 1845 which shows a Fourneyron turbine. It proves that in manufacturing and using water turbines more than one hundred years ago we did not remain behind other countries.

More recent is a design of a turbine of this type of 4HP output for driving a boring machine, a lathe and a heavy-duty saw; this design can be seen in the former Imperial Mining Office at Idrija. Fourneyron turbines were installed also in many other plants such as at the sawmills at Verd near the source of the river Ljubljanica.

We own a reproduction of a Jonval turbine which in clarity doesn't remain behind the ones previously mentioned. This Jonval turbine served for driving the forges of the mines at Idrija and was designed — just as the Fourneyron was — by Grüber in 1859. Most Jonval turbines about which we know with certainty that



Turbine room electric overhead travelling crane, capacity $150 + 25 \text{ tons} \times 50 \text{ ft.}$, for DVC Durgapur Thermal Power Station (India), shop assembly

they were in service in our country, have been scrapped a long time ago. Yet in some distant, out-of-the-way places, some might still be found.

ALSO WATER PUMPS

AN IMPORTANT contribution to the history of turbine manufacture was made by the family Samassa, immigrants from Venice to the old Ljubljana, who took over the bell-foundry of their relative Franchi, who had died in 1734; Franchi had manufactured bells in our city as early as in 1688. However, for the history of the Slovenian machinery industry it is far more important that one of the owners at that foundry, one Johann Jacob Samassa, founded in 1767 a factory and a year afterwards began to manufacture water pumps, fire engines and fire fighting tools in general. As evidenced by the exhibit in the technical museum of Paris (Conservatoire National des Arts et M \acute{e} tiers) the first fire engine of laboratory size was an engine manufactured in 1743. Thus it is evident that Western Europe even in the field of fire engine manufacture didn't precede our country.

Another important plant, the machinery works of Messrs. G. Tönnies were founded in Ljubljana in 1847. This family of immigrants, as we know now, had come to Ljubljana from Stralsund in Pomerania where a forefather of theirs had established himself as a ship carpenter after arriving from Smaaland in Sweden. Messrs. Tönnies in Ljubljana were a civil engineering enterprise which also operated a foundry, machinery shops and a special department for the manufacture of modern turbines and governors i. e. Francis turbines of the most modern design and with highest efficiency, Pelton runners for high heads, precision governors etc. The patents for all these machines had been registered.

Among the most significant successes in the field of water turbine production one should mention also the desing of a Pelton turbine in 1914, intended for the Zirovnica Power Station, the first large public power station in our country. Messrs. Tynies, only two and one haft years before World War I, had supplied about 60 to 80 various turbines to Carniola and other Alpine countries, as well as Croatia, Bosnia and Istria, among them the 300 PH Francis turbine installed with governors at the Solkan power station near Gorica. Also before World War I, in competition with Messrs. Tönnies, the Slovenian self-made man Avgust Žabkar founded in Ljubljana his own factory which was less known by its turbine manufacture (although also turbines have been included in the factory's successful production program) than by the fact that it was the first, entirely Slovenian owned and manned

machinery enterprise which trained many members of Litostroj's present staff of skilled workers and employees.

OTHER MACHINERY WORKS

IN 1918 and 1919, immediately after World War I, the until then independent enterprises of Messrs. Samassa, Tönnies and Žabkar passed into the hands of a new domestic share-holding company known as „Strojne Tovarne in Livarne d. d.“ (Machinery and foundry works, Ltd.).

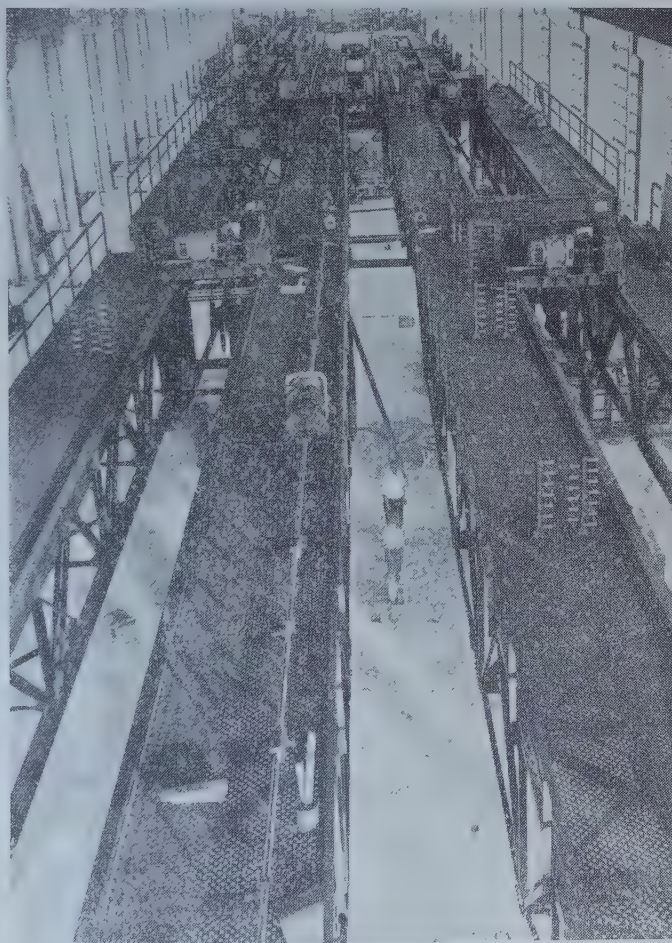
The new enterprise manufactured during this period large series of carefully designed turbines (of the Francis and Pelton types only, because the Kaplan turbine was then not fully developed), as well as governors and gate mechanisms for use in all of Yugoslavia.

Here it should be also mentioned that in 1922 a Swis citizen by the name of F. G. Schneiter, a former designer and collaborator at Mesrs. Tönnies, set up his

own enterprise for the production of water turbines which soon became a modern factory, both in design and quality, employing a great number of well qualified technicians in the hydraulic field, who in addition to the manufacture of turbines and governors were also familiar with up-to-date equipmet of flour mills, saw-mills, wood-working shops, and who were skilled in many other subjects such as the proper exploitation of water energy.

After the Liberation the factory continued for some time, as a state-owned enterprise and with a new staff, and during that time increased its manufacturing program until it was absorbed by Litostroj. In that period it manufactured and assembled two Pelton turbines (which was, however, already cast in Litostroj), for the Vlasenica Power Station in Bosnia as the first turbines manufactured in our country after the Liberation.

Among the last pre-war representatives of our turbine manufacturing tradition



A series of electric overhead travelling cranes, manufactured in Litostroj for the Perambur Coach Factory (Madras, India) during shop assembling

which is now centered at Litostroj, we should also mention the turbine producing enterprise of engineer Borštnar in Ljubljana.

LITOSTROJ — A CONTINUATION OF MANY YEARS OF EXPERIENCES

IN THE long series of efforts in the turbine manufacturing field, Litostroj occupies a very special place. At Litostroj all technical experiences in the field of turbine manufacture, inherited throughout generations and going back over more than one hundred years, have been melted into one undertaking.

At that time nobody anticipated that the further development of Litostroj would reach in so short a period of time the present position as one of the leading enterprises in the field of the metal processing industry in Yugoslavia. In fact, not only at home but also abroad Litostroj achieved a reputation of a solid enterprise in the European tradition, a reputation which Litostroj has continuously proved by its turbine exports to countries abroad. Among these exports are, in spite of considerable foreign competition, also turbines with an output of many thousand horsepowers. In addition to the turbines, also our cranes have been much appreciated because of their all-around usefulness and they, too, have become an important export article. Thanks to the joint efforts of our people, workers and technicians alike, Litostroj is now able to meet the most complicated orders in the field of equipment manufacture for hydro-electric power stations and other industrial activities. In order to show Litostroj's capabilities, we would like to state some details.

LITOSTROJ'S MAIN SHOPS

THE MAIN shops of the factory are as follows:

Cast Iron and Metal Foundry (maximum unit weight — 20 tons); Steel Foundry (maximum unit weight — 10 tons);

Machining Halls with Auxiliary Shops (for turning, cutting, boring, planing, tooth machining, forging etc. — maximum diameter of vertical lathe — 9.000 mm, maximum turning diameter — 10.000 mm, maximum weight of pieces worked — 100 tons, maximum gear diameter — 4.200 mm); Assembly Shop (maximum load of shop cranes — 60 tons); Sheet Steel Shops (for welding and riveting — maximum weight of welded piece — 60 tons).

In addition to the main shops listed above the factory operates its own laboratories for mechanical and chemical material testing as well as for X-rays tests of cast and welded parts. There is also a special industrial school for the training of skilled workers. All new designs are tested in a special shop for prototypes where all instructions for design improvements are examined. All designs are worked out in the plant's own designing office.

In designing hydraulic equipment, such as turbines and pumps, as well as other hydro-mechanical equipment for hydro-electric power stations, the factory co-operates with the Institute for Turbo-Engines of the Slovenian Academy of Science and Arts, as well as with the Water-Building Laboratory of the University of Ljubljana and other scientific institutions.

LITOSTROJ'S MANUFACTURING PROGRAM

ACCORDING to the fundamental task of the factory, the manufacturing program of Litostroj includes the following: Water turbines of all types — Kaplan, Francis, and Pelton. Automatic governors for water turbines. Hydro-mechanical equipment for hydro-electric power stations, pumping stations and navigable canals, i. e. various types of gates, hoisting mechanisms, closing arrangements for pipes, penstocks and similar other equipment. Erection cranes and trolleys.

Besides the needs of hydro-electric power stations Litostroj manufactures also: Pumps, including centrifugal, propeller, screw, deep well and other pumps. Hoisting arrangements of all types, as well as transport mechanisms. Reducers for all purposes and of all sizes provided with helical and bevel gears or worms. Various engines and arrangements for mines, as well as for metallurgical and chemical purposes. Castings of cast iron up to 20 tons, of cast steel up to 10 tons, of cast manganese steel or of other special casts etc. Gears of all kinds and sizes.

ORDERS FROM ABROAD

IN THE last five years Litostroj received orders for turbines from Turkey and Pakistan; for cranes from India and Egypt; for chain hoists from various countries of South America and the Near East; for different machine elements, valves and other hydromechanical equipment, as well as for castings for various purposes from ten countries besides Yugoslavia. Only in the last year Litostroj exported 1223 tons of various articles of its production. Till now, 40 electric overhead travelling cranes were exported to India and other 12 ones are under manufacturing for the same country. Our castings were exported to four European countries, to say to Austria, Holland, Hungary and Poland.

Dr. B. V.



„TISKANINA“ COTTON MILLS KRANJ



THIRTY years have passed since the establishment of the three biggest Cotton Mills, one of the three biggest Yugoslav textile factories in the old and picturesque Slovenia town of Kranj, which is both an important tourist and industrial centre for several decades already.

Founded three decades ago as the Czech-Yugoslav factory „Jugo-Bruno“ with comparatively modest means of production even for that time, the contemporary TISKANINA which will soon celebrate its thirtieth anniversary has today reached a capacity of 18,000 square meters or 2,000 tons of cotton yarn.

TISKANINA will celebrate its jubilee with 15,000 jennies and 1,500 looms and a team of excellent experts who have extended its reputation far beyond the Yugoslav frontiers on all the major world markets, as eloquently testified by the fact that TISKANINA is exporting 10,000,000 square meters of its total annual production.

West Germany is a leading and traditional buyer, followed by the Middle Eastern countries, Greece, and the Far East (China, Burma and Indonesia).

Both the yarn and finished fabrics produced by TISKANINA have been assessed as of excellent quality with regard to make, colour fastness and desing on the world market. This also explains the ever greater interest of the biggest and most distinguished importer firms which are supplying their consumers in the countries of Europe, Africa and Asia with the products of TISKANINA.

The ever bigger orders placed, the free choice of TISKANINA as to colours and design, testifies to the level of its achievements and the confidence enjoyed by its experts. Thus for instance the West German importers, who for many years used to specify the colour and design when placing an order, have of late left this choice to TISKANINA, as they are sure the articles delivered will correspond to the tastes of the consumers, and thus fully

conform to the demands made by the dictates of modern taste and fashion.

The TISKANINA factory of Kranj, which is manufacturing the yarn used in its own spinning mills, specializes primarily in various fabrics for women's clothing such as popeline, cretonne, towelling, gingham, various types of silk fabrics for women's underwear, as well as various fabrics for men's pyjamas.

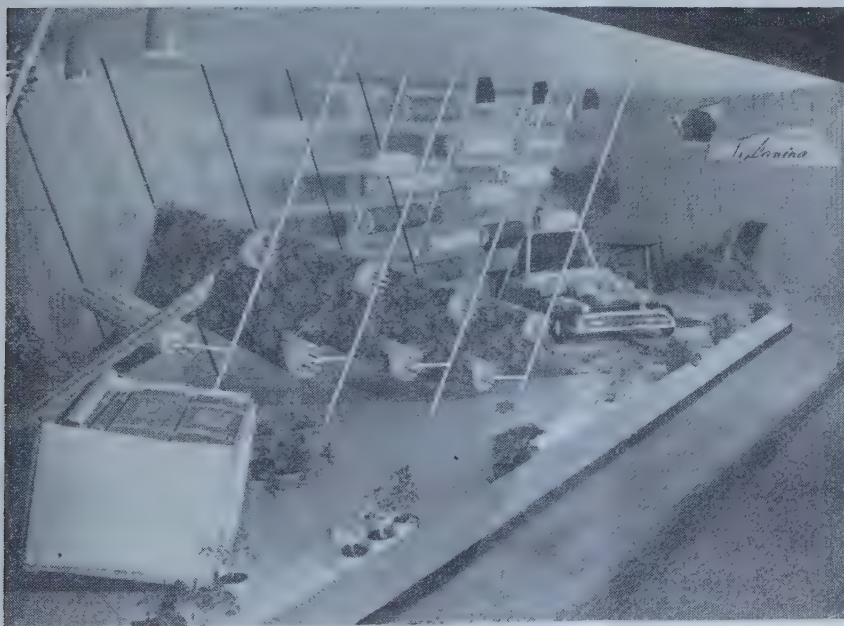
All these materials are dyed in the factory plants, where the patterns are printed. The reliable quality of these articles has enabled this factory to become the leading Yugoslav textile exporter.

In their reports to the consumers on the arrival of goods, many foreign business publications lay particular emphasis on the fact that the goods on hand are a product of TISKANINA (Kranj) calling attention of the consumers to its trade mark as the best guarantee of quality.

It should also be stressed in this connection that the products of TISKANINA not only attracted the keen interest but also received full tribute at many international fairs and exhibitions, where this thirty year old factory from Kranj earned such a distinguished place, primarily owing to the efforts of its expert management, their careful study of the developments in the cotton industry and the movement of fashion trends in the world. The endeavours of the whole collective of TISKANINA to join the top ranks of the exhibitors was wholly successful, as substantiated by the flattering praise of international experts and the broad consumer public. It is therefore understandable that TISKANINA moved up to one of the most prominent positions in the Yugoslav textile industry.

TISKANINA is exporting its products, ranging from yarn to a broad assortment of cotton cloth and fabrics through the JUGOTEXTIL export — import enterprise of Ljubljana and CENTROTEXTIL of Beograd.

All raw materials used by TISKANINA are of first quality and strictly selected, as required by the constant modernization of its technological process.



Furniture Factory

» N a p r e d a k «

— NOVI SAD —

THE NAME of this factory is today known to many Yugoslav merchants, in the first place to amateurs of modern and practical house furniture. So it is also to many families in Great Britain, Germany and Belgium in the homes of which one can see comfortable bedroom furniture made after most up-to-date designs.

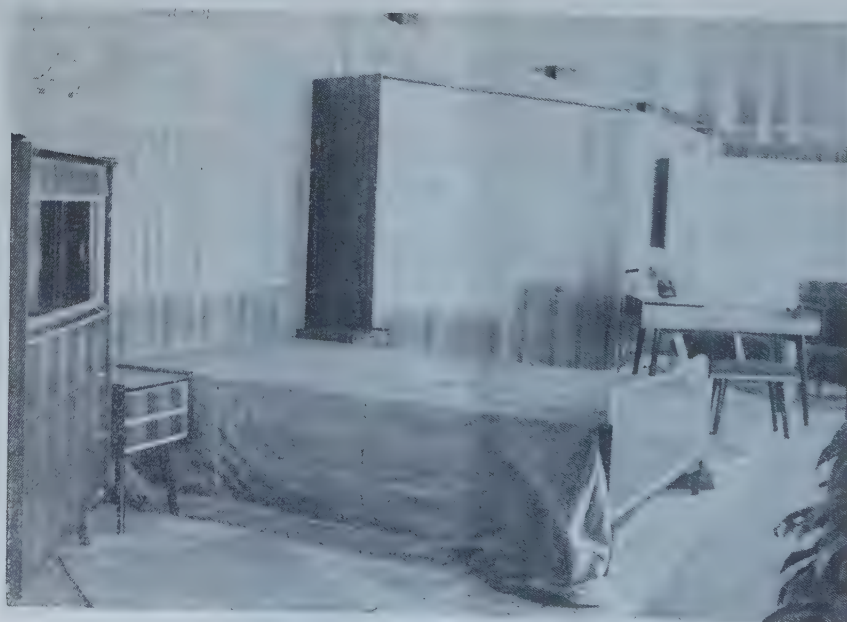
The NAPREDAK factory, by using modern materials in manufacturing of quality furniture, such as „pyroxylin“, and the new wood working machines, had of recent years been successful in promoting the export of part of its production to the foreign market, especially to France, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. General furniture, bedroom sets, tables, chairs, glass cases and other pieces of furniture exported by NAPREDAK is made of first-class wood as oak, ash, elm, pear and cherry trees.

NAPREDAK has brought about a close co-operation with foreign buyers by supplying furniture made on specifications and according to the requirements of the clients. At the same time, however, architects and designers are busy in working on new models and modern furniture conceptions that are every day winning their way to the modern home.

On domestic and international exhibitions and fairs, NAPREDAK has won the praise of the visitors especially in respect of bedroom furniture, which by its quality and practical desing contrast favourably with the conventional bedroom furniture.

The sole fact that 80 per cent of this factory's output goes to foreign markets, where the criterium of the buyers is very severe, testifies to the high quality production of this in the foreign markets renowned industry.

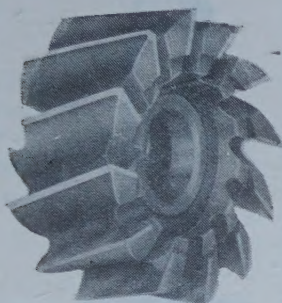
The two photographs show only part of the quality and design of the furniture manufactured by NAPREDAK.



JUGOALAT

FABRIKA ALATA TOOL FACTORY NOVI SAD

THE JUGOALAT Factory of Novi Sad is the oldest Yugoslav manufacturer of cutting tools. Founded in 1935, the factory specialised first in the production of twist drills while subsequently beginning the output of taps in a smaller assortment and quantity.



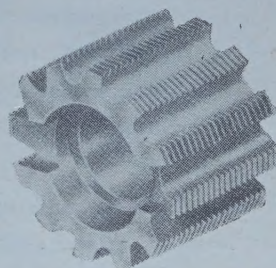
*Schell end mills left-hand
Cutting — NFCb*

The vigorous post-war development of the Yugoslav industry, primarily in the machine building and metal using branches, required an increased volume of output and assortment of the „Jugoalat“ factory, especially in the production of cutting and clamping tools. The rapid rhythm of industrialization resulted in the increased production of cutting tools which reached the 90 ton mark. The sharp rise

of production was accompanied by a proportionately broader assortment.

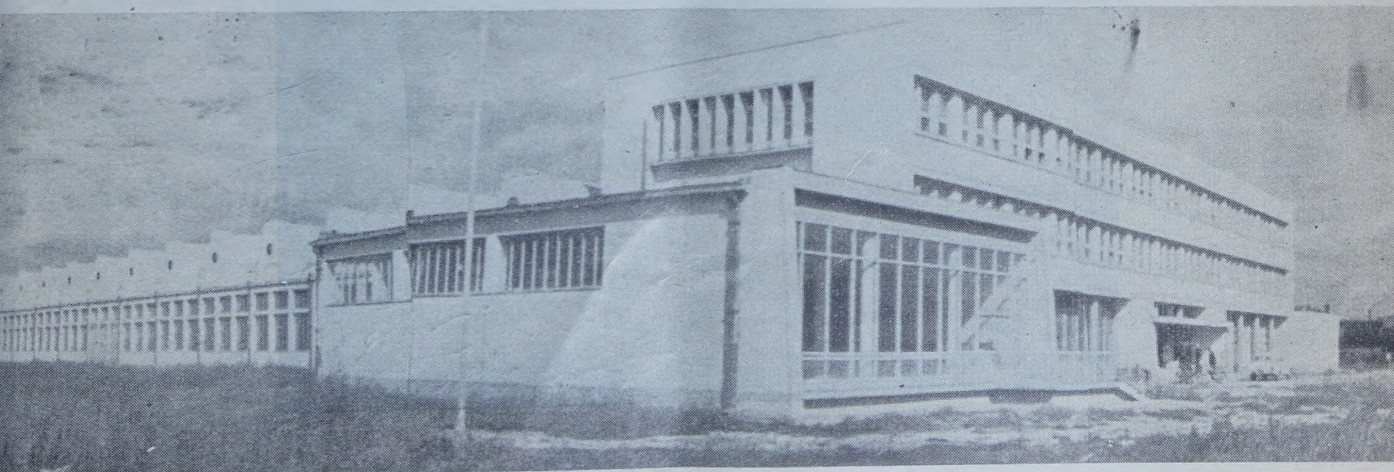
With the passage of time this factory expanded from a small workshop with obsolescent and worn-out machinery to the present modern spacious halls equipped with the most-up-to-date machines for the production of various cutting, gauging and clamping tools, so that JUGOALAT is at present the foremost project of its kind in the country.

JUGOALAT is at present supplying the home market and various foreign customers with over forty types of milling



*NFRc — Shell cutters for
milling metric screw threads*

cutters; cylindrical cutters, shell and mills (face cutters), side and face cutters, angle cutters, concave and convex cutters, slot drills, valve seat cutters, gear cutters, metal cutting circular saws, etc. A broad



assortment of reamers is also being produced such as hand reamers, machine reamers, bottoming reamers, shell reamers, Morse taper reamers, adjustable reamers, stay bolt reamers, and reamers for crown stay bolts.



*Socket sleeves and extension sockrets
morse tapers*

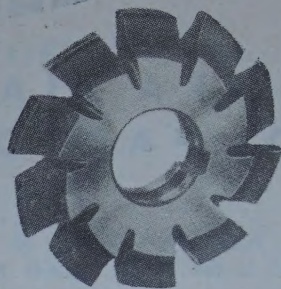
The present production programme also includes about ten different types of countersinks, i. e. spiral and head counterbores, pointed counterbores and shell countersinks;

Several types of tool bits, with square, rectangular, round and trapeze cross sections;

Various types of spiral and thread drills.

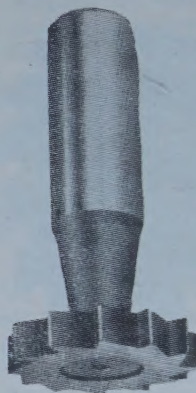
Clamping tools, Morse taper sleeves, special clamps for boring, turning and milling.

Cutting off, punching and pressing tools.



*NFMb — Gear cutters for
moduli 8 + 20*

Gauging equipment, gauges for axes, holes, threads, tapers, depth and length gauges.



*NFRh — Wooruff milling
cutters*

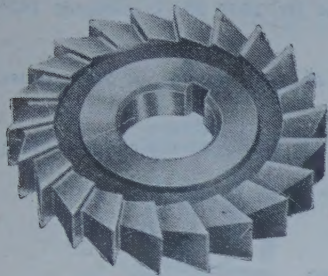
Accessories and jigs for machine tools such as lathe centers, arbors for milling machines, drill chucks, shell reamers,



Detail of „Jugoalat“ Cutting Tool Plant

adjustable tap wrenches and stocks for circular dies, tube presses etc.

The above listed items constitute the current assortment of the factory. However this list is being broadened from day to day, as the entire collective of JUGOALAT is striving to assure the largest possible assortment of cutting and other tools both for home and export requirements.



*NFTd — Woodruf key-slot
milling cutters*

Labour productivity is increasing steadily, especially after the reconstruction of the factory, so that production costs are expected to be reduced by an estimated 12 percent, thus notably augmenting profits.



*PTPk — Sucret sleeves for
lathe centres*

The entire reconstruction and expansion scheme of JUGOALAT is slated for completion by 1960, when the factory is expected to reach maximum capacity.

Last, it should be stressed of this occasion that JUGOALAT with its new spacious and airy buildings erected in one of the suburbs of Novi Sad has all the necessary conditions for the production of high quality cutting tools. The numerous foreign customers, from Brazil, Uruguay, Egypt and the Near East, as well the business contacts maintained with Austria, East Germany, Poland and other countries testify to the enviable reputa-

tion acquired by JUGOALAT on foreign markets.

The commercial success of JUGOALAT is due to the fact that the quality of its necessary conditions for the production by the internationally renowned foreign firms, and that all tools are made of high grade steel. JUGOALAT tools are made according to Yugoslav as well as foreign standards (British, German etc).



*Detail of Jugooalat Ware-House Final Quality Tests are carried out
before goods Leave Factory*

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